SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY 1894.

DURING almost the whole of the previous week a low pressure area had existed over North-Western India, and as always happens in such cases weather was disturbed, and in front of the disturbance temperature was higher than usual, while humidity was also rather high. These conditions had extended to Bengal, where temperature for the past week had been distinctly above the normal. On the 21st or the first day of the week under review, the depression was commencing to move slowly in an easterly direction, temperature continued to rise rather rapidly in Bengal, and the disturbed weather reached South Bihar, and the districts of Shahabad, Saran, and Gaya reported local showers. On the 22nd the depression from North-Western India was drifting slowly eastward across the Punjab and Rajputana towards the Kumaon Himalayas. Pressure hence began to fall rather briskly in Bengal, while temperature increased rapidly, the mean temperature over the western half of the Province being from 5° to 8° and 9° in excess of the normal. Winds also on this day became rather irregular in direction. On the 23rd the low pressure area had broken up as a separate depression, but weather was still decidedly disturbed over a considerable part of the North-Western Provinces. Pressure continued to fall briskly over Bengal, and temperature again rose by 1° or 2°, and a large number of the stations in the Province showed an excess in the mean temperature of about 7°, while again winds were decidedly variable. On the 24th the low pressure area had quite broken up, though there was still a slight general fall of pressure. The depression, however, having ceased to exist, the wave of cool dry air which always follows in the rear of a depression began to advance in a south-easterly direction, and on this date temperature began to fall generally in Bengal, the fall ranging from about 6° at such stations as Hazaribagh to very small amounts at the eastern stations, showing that the wave had on this day only established itself in the west of the Province. Winds also on this day became more normal and were usually north-westerly. On the 25th the wave of cold air made itself more strongly felt in Bengal, and there was again a fall of about 3° to 6° at the western stations, while on the 26th a fall in the mean temperature of about the same amount was reported over the whole Province, and the mean temperature on this day became in defect of the normal by about 2° to 3° over the greater part of Bengal, though slight excess amounts were still registered in Orissa. On this date, however, there were again two barometric depressions appearing—one in Guzerat and one in Beluchistan, but they were still too far distant to affect Bengal. On the 27th or the last day of the week pressure continued to fall slowly in the western parts of Bengal, but elsewhere it was increasing, while temperature was still low and was in defect generally by about 2° to 3°.

In the first half of the week under review therefore Bengal was largely affected by the warm and rather moist wave of air in front of a barometeric depression, but for the last three days the cool dry air in the rear of the depression established itself over the Province.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week has hence been decidedly below the normal, the defect generally equalling about 0·04 inch.

Temperature.—Owing to the comparatively high temperature of the first half of the week the mean temperature of the Province for the period has been 2·2° in excess. The excess has been largest in the western districts, and in South Bihar it has equalled 3·2°.

The actual temperatures registered during the week, and their variations from the usual temperature for the present season, are most clearly seen in the table below, where the average maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures for the week at nine typical stations in different districts of the Province are compared with the normal values for the same period. The variations in different districts, it will be seen, have been rather large in both the night and day temperatures. The minimum temperatures have, however, shown the largest excess amounts, and the general excess at the nine stations has equalled about 2·3°, while on the other hand the day or maximum temperatures have shown an excess of 1·9°.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 27th of January 1894.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 27th January.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 27th January 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 27th January.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 27th January 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 27th January.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 27th January 1894.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	85·5	87·5	+2·0	60·4	63·4	+3·0	73·0	75·5	+2·5
Calcutta	77·3	80·2	+2·9	55·7	57·8	+2·1	66·5	69·1	+2·6
Dacca	78·5	80·5	+2·0	54·8	56·0	+1·2	66·7	68·2	+1·5
Burdwan	79·1	81·0	+1·9	54·9	57·8	+2·9	67·0	69·4	+2·4
Patna	72·7	74·5	+1·8	49·9	53·5	+3·6	61·3	64·0	+2·7
Gaya	75·9	78·4	+2·5	51·6	54·5	+2·9	63·8	66·5	+2·7
Purnea	74·7	74·9	+0·2	48·3	50·8	+2·5	61·5	62·9	+1·4
Hazaribagh	73·0	74·8	+1·8	50·6	51·9	+1·3	61·8	63·4	+1·6
Darjeeling	44·3	46·4	+2·1	33·6	35·0	+1·4	39·0	40·7	+1·7

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 28th January 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	2,029	2,88,225	4,489	1,464	3,93,173	6,629
Jute	137	51,525	890	198	1,01,450	1,728
Firewood	81	47,000	710	106	44,205	665
Other articles	1,040	2,05,460	3,146	760	1,50,525	2,287
Total ...	3,287	5,92,210	9,235	2,528	6,89,353	11,309

STAPLES.	1893.		1892.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1893.	1892.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign					1		1	......
Indian	1							
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	338	269	61	741	607	832		225
Pepper	59							......
Ginger		3						......
Chillies	241	23						......
Cardamoms		31						......
Others	60	14			431		431	......
Stone and lime	265	219			484		484	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	244	25	707	250	813	957		144
Unrefined, viz., mollasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	433	111						
Tea—								
Foreign			1	3,618	1,489	3,619		2,130
Indian	1	1,488						
Timber	166	78	124	124	244	248		4
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	75	1,588						
Manufactured—			59	1,359	1,674	1,418	256	......
Cigars								
Other sorts	4	7						
Wool, raw	1	16			17		17	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European					6		6	......
Ditto, Indian	6							
Shawls	...							......
All other articles of merchandise	4,122	833	5,327	1,484	4,955	6,811		1,856
Total ...	38,287	97,844	29,111	74,306	1,41,271	1,16,302	39,767	14,798

Statement of principal commodities carried on the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of October 1893.

INCREASES.

	Tons.
Coal and coke	22,341
Large despatches to Brace Bridge Hall account for the increase.	
Rice not in the husk	3,237
Rajganj, Barsoe, Dinagepore and Badarganj shew large increases under this head. Due to high demand in the market owing to scarcity in East Bengal.	
Kerosine oil	5,099
Due to the extension of bulk oil and traffic and consignment to Narcaldanga depôt.	
Salt	1,068
Nearly one-half of this increase is in upward despatches from Chitpore. ordinary fluctuation.	

DECREASES.

	Tons.
Jute, raw	4,633
Principally in despatches from Sirajganj, Kushtia, Jagoti, Pangsa, Kumerkhali, Atrai and Nilphamari stations. Insufficient production owing to untimely rains.	
Gunnybags and cloth	1,048
Belakaba, Domar and Kankinara show small, but Sirajganj shows large decreases under this head.	
Railway plant and rolling-stock, carried for the Public and Foreign Railways	4,598
Chitpore shows large decreases under this head. On account of the completion of the railways under construction and no further extension being made.	
Tea, Indian	2,130
Jalpaiguri shows a large decrease under this head.	

J. SHAW,
for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 25th January* 1894.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of October 1893, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1893.		1892.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1893.	1892.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons. (a)	Tons. (a)	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,262		948		1,435	1,471		36
Cotton, raw				3		3		3
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	132							
Ditto, Indian	37		343		413	343	70	......
Piece-goods, European	244							
Ditto, Indian								
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium								......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona Bark								......
Others								
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo								
Myrabolams								
Cutch	1				36		36	......
Turmeric		35						
Aniline Dyes								
Others								
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat								
Rice in the husk	224	50						
Do., not in the husk	1,722	10	19	365	1,732	384	1,348	......
Jawar and Bajra								
Gram and pulse	55	6						
Others	93	8	183	97	436	280	156	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw		54		27	54	27	27	......
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns								......
Jute—								
Raw		2,329		3,678	2,329	3,678		1,349
Gunny bags and cloth	21	8	16	2	29	18	11	......
Lac—								
Stick								......
Shell								
Leather, manufactured								......
Liquors—								
Beer								
Spirits					4		4	......
Wines	4							
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought								
Brass, ditto.								
Copper, wrought			67	8	55	75		20
Brass, ditto.	8	10						
Iron	23	1						
Others	1	12						
Oils—								
Kerosine	196		113		196	113	83	......
Castor								
Cocoanut	14		77		120	77	43	......
Others	106							
Oilseeds—								
Linseed								
Rape and mustard	29							
Til or gingelly			54	22	150	76	74	......
Poppy								
Earth-nuts								
Castor								
Others	121							
Opium								......
Paper and pasteboard	6				6		6	......
Provisions—	3							
Ghee		27	13	32	111	45	66	......
Dried fruits and nuts	35	46						
Others								
Railway Plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof—								
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...					(b)	(b)		
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron.					89	51	38	......
Other sorts								
Salt	205	5	185		300	185	115	......
Saltpetre, &c.—								......
Saltpetre								
Other saline substances								

(a) Includes locomotive coal 523 and 173 tons during 1892-93, respectively carried for Revenue, for which no "Up" and "Down" register maintained.

(b) Railway plant and rolling-stock 51 tons and 89 tons for the year 1892-93, respectively for which no "Up" and "Down" register maintained.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 6 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

LIBERALITY OF BABU LACHMI PRASAD SINGH.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 346.

READ the following papers regarding the liberality of Babu Lachmi Prasad Singh :—

Endorsement from the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, No. 1987J., dated the 7th September 1893, and its enclosure.

Government letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2870, dated the 2nd December 1893.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 167, dated the 11th January 1894.

BABU LACHMI PRASAD SINGH, a zamindar of the Begusarai sub-division, in the district of Monghyr, has offered a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the support of the Begusarai Entrance School.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer and desires that the thanks of Government be conveyed to the donor for his liberality.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction and to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information. Also to the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division for information and for communication to Babu Lachmi Prasad Singh.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES FOR 1892-93 AND THE REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1893-94.

Receipts.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised estimate, 1893-94.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	23,53,431	22,55,000
Principal heads of Revenue—		
I.—Land Revenue ... Proper ...	99,79,223	99,88,000
I.—Land Revenue ... Adjustments	—13,46,066	—12.92,000
III.—Salt	84,536	80,000
IV.—Stamps	1,16,59,378	1.19,25,000
V.—Excise	28,98,646	30,37,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	46,16,267	45,95,000
VII. Customs	50,494	56,000
VIII.—Assessed taxes	21,13,982	20,50,000
IX. Forests	3,72,441	3,83,000
X.—Registration	7,16,900	7,15,000
Total ...	3,11,45,801	3,15,37,000
XII.—Interest	1,42,570	1,36,000
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
XIII.—Post-office...	2,422	4,000
Receipts by Civil Department—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—		
Courts of Law	8,68,395	9,00,000
Jails	9,13,136	9,75,000
XVII.—Police	2,41,518	2,40,000
XVIII.—Marine	9,19,761	9,12,000
XIX.—Education	5,65,567	5.65,000
XX.—Medical	1,70,263	1,80,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments...	1,90,003	1,75,000
Total ...	38,68,643	39.47,000
Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	78,018	72,000
XXIII.—Stationery and printing ...	1,14,613	1,23,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,27,175	9,05,000
Total ...	10,19,806	11,00,000
Railways—		
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings).	31,06,429	33,70,000
Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts)	18,87,670	15,00,000
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department...	7,54,327	8,15,000
By Civil Department ...	1,24,702	1,24,000
Total ...	27,66,699	24,39,000
Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil works—		
By Public Works Department...	1,63,060	2,55,000
By Civil Department ...	2,30,137	2,34,000
Total ...	3,93,197	4,89,000
Total ...	4,24,45,567	4,30,22,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,47,98,998	4,52,77,000

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Revised estimate, 1893-94.
4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenue—		
1. Refunds and drawbacks	1,61,649	1,67,000
2. Assignments and compensations...	1,83,861	1,66,000
3. Land Revenue	33,76,419	34,75,000
5. Salt	1,24,595	35,000
6. Stamps	4,46,666	4,98,000
7. Excise	1,64,166	1,65,000
8. Provincial Rates	4,33,923	4,25,000
9. Customs	5,40,120	5,56,000
10. Assessed Taxes	92,044	91,000
11. Forests	1,90,646	2,34,000
12. Registration	3,63,102	3,85,000
Total ...	60,77,191	61,97,000
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,21,599	1,39,000
Post-office, Telegragh and Mint—		
15. Post Office	7,100	8,000
Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
18. General Administration	16,36,512	16,96,000
19. Law and Justice. Courts of Law ...	85,21,933	87,70,000
19. Law and Justice. Jails	21,13,532	20,80,000
20. Police	58,45,645	55,57,000
21. Marine	9,44,397	9,15,000
22. Education	25,37,481	25,33,000
24. Medical	16,12,491	16,90,000
25. Political	12,500	16,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,40,665	4,38,000
Total ...	2,35,65,156	2,36,95,000
Miscellaneous—		
29. Superannuation, &c.	17,02,868	17,50,000
30. Stationery and Printing	13,58,309	14,06,000
32. Miscellaneous	2,11,650	2,44,000
Total ...	32,72,827	34,00,000
37. Construction of Railways ...	1,118	......
Railways (Revenue account)—		
40. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.	25,356	3,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure		1,000
Total ...	25,356	4,000
Irrigation—		
42. Major works—		
Working expenses	13,95,343	14,28,000
Interest on debt	24,23,353	24,40,000
43. Minor works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department...	13,94,161	15,77,000
„ Civil Department	5,284	4,000
Total ...	52,18,141	54,49,000
Buildings and Roads—		
45. Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department ...	27,23,928	25,88,000
„ Civil Department	1,81,202	1,90,000
Total ...	29,05,130	27,78,000
Contributions	13,50,207	12,55,000
Total ...	4,25,43,825	4,29,25,000
Closing balance	22,55,173	23,52,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,47,98,998	4,52,77,000
Provincial excess (—) or saving (+) in Expenditure as compared with receipts.	—98,258	+97,000

No. 690F.

PUBLISHED for general information.

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;

FINANCIAL DEPT.—*Finance,*

The 31*st January* 1894.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 3rd February, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
BURDWAN DIVN.			
1	Burdwan Feb. 3, '94 Kalna ... Katwa ... Raniganj ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—very cold in the mornings. Crops on the ground doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Burdwan ... ... 12 to 15 Kalna ... ... 10 to 16 Katwa ... ... $14\frac{5}{16}$ Raniganj ... ... 15 } per rupee.
2	Birbhum „ 3, '94 Rampur Hát ...	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rabi* crops are in good order. Common rice sells at from 13 to 19 seers per rupee.
3	Bankura „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. *Rabi* and sugarcane doing well, and in places they are still being irrigated. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Rice selling at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 15 Vishnupur ... ... 18 } per rupee.
4	Midnapore „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—hot for the first part of the week, seasonable since 1st February. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 15 Contai ... ... 20 Tamluk ... ... 14 Ghatal ... ... 14 to 15 } per rupee.
5	Hooghly „ 3, '94 Serampore ... Jahanabad ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable; rather cold. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Spring crops promise well. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 12 to 13 Serampore ... ... $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ Jahanabad ... ... 13 to 16 } per rupee.
6	Howrah „ 3, '94 Ulubaria ...	Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Spring crops doing well. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.			
7	24-Parganas „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* completed. *Rabi* doing tolerably well. Rain wanted for *boro* seedlings. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice sells at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 10 to 14 Barasat ... ... $11\frac{7}{8}$ Basirhat ... ... 13 Diamond Harbour ... ... 13 } per rupee.
8	Nadia „ 3, '94 Kushtia ... Meherpur ... Chuadanga ... Ranaghat ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—bright and cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops moderate. Rain is needed, particularly in the Kushtia subdivision. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.
9	Murshidabad „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable, but rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 3, '94 Jhenida ... Magura ... Narail ... Bangaon ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* crop over and that of mustard going on. Rain wanted for winter crops. No cattle-disease reported. Water sufficient. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in Jhenida. Prices of common rice :— Srs. c. Jessore ... ... 12 0 Jhenida ... ... 11 4 Magura ... ... 10 7 Narail ... ... 10 10 Bangaon ... ... 12 to 13 0 } per rupee.
11	Khulna „ 3, '94 Bagerhat ... Satkhira ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Transplanting of *boro* rice going on. Harvesting of *aman* nearly over. Common rice selling at from 11 to 13 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—						
	1st week of Feb. 1893.	1st week of March 1893.	1st week of April 1893.	1st week of May 1893.	1st week of June 1893.	1st week of July 1893.	1st week of August 1893.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	4,05,000	6.19,000	9,04,000	13,32,000	11,73,000	10.31,000	8,86,000
Ultadanga	78,700	99,500	1,06,500	1,15,000	1,17,500	1,19,700	1,09.400
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	7,01,900	6,54.500	6,46,600	6,43,000	6.66.000	6,65,300	6,64,900
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	8,000	3,500	3,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	2,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,14,200	1,46,400	1,56,700	1,55,300	1,70,200	1,53,300	1,31,800
21 Minor bazars (estimated)...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2.40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2 5[illegible],000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	69,800	76,380	6,662	5,319	42.577	28,275	43,300
Total ...	18,67,600	20,89,280	23,13,462	27,42,619	26,61,777	24,90,575	23,27,400
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	32,791 (on 3rd Feb. 1893.)	22,643 (on 3rd March 1893.)	23,773 (on 3rd April 1893.)	10,934 (on 3rd May 1893.)	11,512 (on 3rd June 1893.)	8,865 (on 3rd July 1893.)	12,897 (on 3rd August 1893.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	40,930 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1893.)	41,298 (1st to 3rd March 1893.)	25,720 (1st to 3rd April 1893.)	21,378 (1st to 3rd May 1893.)	19,601 (1st to 3rd June 1893.)	13.314 (1st to 3rd July 1893.)	56,451 (1st to 3rd August 1893.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	1,20,600 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1893.)	1,99,575 (1st to 3rd March 1893.)	76,791 (1st to 3rd April 1893.)	34,169 (1st to 3rd May 1893.)	7,615 (1st to 3rd June 1893.)	14,625 (1st to 3rd July 1893.)	19,787 (1st to 3rd August 1893.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	20,61,921	23,52,796	24,39,746	28,09,100	27,00,505	25,27,379	24,16,535
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	10 lakhs	13 lakhs	13¾ lakhs	17¼ lakhs	16¼ lakhs	14¾ lakhs	13¼ lakhs

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—					
	1st week of Sept. 1893.	1st week of Oct. 1893	1st week of Nov 1893.	1st week of Dec. 1893.	1st week of Jan. 1894	1st week of Feb. 1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	8,67,000	7,10.500	4.83.000	4,11.000	3,19,000	6,07,000
Ultadanga	65.000	61,300	53,300	45.400	42,000	53,700
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6.84,500	7,06,700	6,25,600	4.77.000	6,42,100	5,60,600
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2.500	3,000	2,000	1.500	2,000	2,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,21,900	1,17,600	1,06,000	97.600	1,10,300	1,29,900
21 Minor bazars (estimated)...	2,40.000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2.40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2 50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	26,750	10,844	17,344	19,256	17,687	19,138
Total ...	22,57,650	20,99,944	17,77,244	15,41,756	16,23,087	18,62,838
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	18,819 (on 3rd Sept. 1893.)	25,127 (on 3rd Oct. 1893.)	8,583 (on 3rd Nov. 1893.)	19,280 (on 3rd Dec. 1893).	42,934 (on 3rd Jan. 1894.)	38,003 (on 3rd Feb. 1894.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	23,091 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	30,729 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	32,866 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	35,114 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	50,635 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	64,956 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	31,941 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1893.)	34,228 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1893.)	13,581 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1893.)	11,339 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1893.)	51,134 (3rd to 5th Jan. 1894.)	1,35,369 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1894.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	23,31,501	21,64,901	18,32,274	16,07,489	17,67,790	21,01,166
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	12¼ lakhs	11 lakhs	7¾ lakhs	5¼ lakhs	7 lakhs	10¼ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th February, 1894.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Burdwan Division.															
1	Burdwan ..	15 0	14 14	12 0	...	...	...	13 2	12 2	11 4	14 $8\frac{3}{4}$	15 0	13 6	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ..	9 12	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	11 0	15 12	18 0	14 4		...	...
3	Bankura ...	16 3	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 0	15 0	17 8	11 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 4	12 12	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	14 4	14 0	11 0	20 8	14 0	...	8 4	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 5	9 2	12 12	13 0	11 7	...	...	...
	Presidency Division.															
7	24-Parganas ...	13 8	13 8	11 4	17 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
8	Calcutta	13 3	12 10	10 8	16 0	14 14	16 7	7 8	7 7	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 12	18 0
9	Nadia .	20 0	19 $6\frac{1}{2}$	14 14	22 $13\frac{1}{2}$	22 $13\frac{1}{2}$	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	12 $4\frac{1}{2}$	13 5	12 8	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ..	11 0	12 4	10 0	13 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...
	Rajshahi Division.															
13	Rajshahi ...	16 8	16 8	12 12	21 0	22 8	19 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 0	13 12	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	14 6	14 6	13 0	...	12 8	15 12	10 12	12 0	8 0	14 6	14 6	15 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 4	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling .	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur .	12 14	12 14	11 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 9	9 6	13 4	12 0	10 10	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	13 8	12 0	12 2	..	...	...	9 12	7 8	9 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...
19	Pabna ..	18 12	18 0	14 4	22 8	22 8	...	6 0	6 0	6 4	12 6	11 8	14 4	..	..	...
	Dacca Division.															
20	Dacca ..	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers, and Raniganj 10 seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 10 seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore (Bhadreswar) 10 seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla Hát 11 seers 7 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers, Magra Hát 9 seers 2 chitaks, and Baduria $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia not reported, Chuadanga, Meherpur, and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kandi 10 seers and Jangipur $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers, Magura $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers, Narail $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 11 chitaks.

…ERS OF 80 TOLAHS

…AJRA OR CUMBU. (Pennisetum typhoideum.)			MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Corocana.)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
… Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] 0	...	12 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch
...	...	...	17 0	21 0	16 0
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 12
...	...	...	15 0	15 12	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
8 0	8 0	5 0	21 0	20 0	16 0
8 6	8 6	6 10	14 14	14 14	13 5
...	...	...	24 9	26 10	16 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0
...	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 4
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 4
...	...	...	16 2	15 9	12 12
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0
...	...	...	15 15	14 4	10 14
...	...	...	17 0	15 0	14 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0
...	...	...	...	...	...

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Marua or Ragi. Next preceding return.	Marua or Ragi. Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
16 0	...	19 0	...	...	...
...	...	18 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0
...	...	...	...	24 0	23 8
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	28 0
...	...	...	19 12	24 3	25 [illegible]
...	...	12 5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	32 0
16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	25 0
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	32 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	19 0
17 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0
18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	18 0
...	...	...	21 4	22 12	15 0
...	...	...	21 0	20 8	16 0
22 0	18 12	14 5	26 7	24 3	17 9
14 9	13 10	16 13	18 10 to 21 0	28 6	16 4
...	...	...	20 3	21 0	14 8
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	13 0
13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 4
...	...	...	Kalai. 17 12	16 7	18 6
...	...	...	(Chhola.) 12 0	12 0	12 0
			Biri or Kalai. 16 0	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	14 7	18 6	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	14 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 0	12 0
...	...	...	19 2	19 6	13 8
...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	17 0	13 8
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

PRICES-CURRENT (*wholesale*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt*

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 6	3 2 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 9	2 5 0	5 5 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	4 0 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 6 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 6 0
3	Dacca ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 4 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
5	Chittagong	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 1 0
6	Patna ...	Red. 2 6 0 White. 2 8 0	Red. 2 3 6 White. 2 6 0	Red. 2 10 6 White. 2 13 6	1 8 9	1 7 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 5 6
7	Balasore ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 6 0
8	Puri ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 5 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 8 0
9	Cuttack ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 10 0

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	...	2 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	
2 1 6	...	1 14 0	2 8 0		
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		

OF 40 SEERS.

Marua or Ragi. (*Ele[illegible] Corocana.*)			Kanoni or Kakun, Italian Millet. (*Setaria italica.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 11 6	6 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 6
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31*st January*, 1894.

Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer Arietinum.*)			Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 8 6	2 10 6	2 12 0	1 13 6	1 15 0	1 13 0	2 1 6	2 2 0	3 4 0	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	Sirajganj.
2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Dacca.
2 0 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Narayanganj.
3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	Chittagong.
1 7 0	1 7 0	2 1 3	2 0 0	1 9 6	1 11 3	1 7 9	1 7 9	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Patna.
2 11 0	2 6 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Balasore.
2 10 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 2 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	Puri.
2 2 0	(Kalai.) 2 7 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	Cuttack.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1894.			Week ending Saturday, the 4th February 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,699	3,26,180	5,264	1.873	3,91,420	6,562
Jute	90	30,055	539	174	1,14,625	1,781
Firewood	59	51,650	721	119	78,150	1,160
Other articles	854	1,98,665	2,784	1,047	2,12,490	3,242
Total ...	2,702	6,06,550	9,308	3,213	7,96,685	12,745

change the law. To make assurance doubly sure, the Commissioners took legal advice, and Mr. Stokoe gave the following opinion about the matter:—'In my opinion the Corporation are not authorised to make an alteration in the rent payable under the old agreement of 1879, without the sanction of an Act empowering them to do so.' Nor is this all. The Act of 1880 does not contain any provision which would empower the Commissioners to enter into an agreement such as now has been entered into, by which they can compel the Company to run their cars upon any line after service had been once begun. These are the reasons for the motion which I have the honour to make. The motion does not involve any great or important principle. It only involves, and that in an indirect manner, the acceptance by this Council of the agreement between the Corporation and the Tramways Company in regard to a matter about which it must be conceded on all hands that the Corporation is the best judge."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 24th February, 1894.

CALCUTTA;
The 13*th February*, 1894.

GORDON LEITH,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

subject with the view of ascertaining how far protective works could be allowed without incurring extreme risk. Sir Charles Elliott has, after the most careful consideration of the subject, and with every desire to arrive at an opposite result, come to the decision that the risk of constructing the embankments described in paragraph 5, clauses I and II of this Resolution, is too great to be incurred. With regard to the proposed embankment from Damri to Rawal, which is in effect restoring embankments already in existence, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the landholders concerned are entitled to this measure of protection, and the reports of the Engineers consulted do not show that so limited an embankment would be a source of appreciable danger elsewhere. But the embankment would not be effective, and it would fail in years of extraordinary floods when most required. It is, therefore, not a work which can properly be taken up by Government. If the landholders interested are of opinion that this embankment would, although affording protection against moderate floods only, be beneficial to them, there is no objection to their carrying it out at their own expense, and His Honour is willing that the work shall be supervised by Government Engineers. The embankment will not, however, be a Government embankment, but will be the property of the persons who construct it, and must be maintained by them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. ODLING,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDER.—Ordered (1) that a copy of this Resolution, with map, be forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna and, to the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, for information.

(2) That a copy of this Resolution, with map, be forwarded to E. G. Chardon, Esq., Chairman, Saran Bund Committee, for information.

(3) That a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

G. C. MACONCHY,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th February 1894.

12. The following table shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong and Narainganj during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1892-93:—

TABLE VI.

PORT.	Description of Salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Third quarter of 1892-93.	Third quarter of 1893-94.	Third quarter of 1892-93.	Third quarter of 1893-94.
		MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.
Chittagong ...	Liverpool	1,00,293 0 0	95,240 0 0	52,434 12 0	64,114 22 0
	Hamburg			400 0 0	1,245 10 0
	Akyab			0 0 8	......
	Tirumalavasal			1 0 0	......
Narainganj	Liverpool and Hamburg			12,375 0 0	12,870 0 0
	Total ...	1,00,293 0 0	,95,240 0 0	65,210 12 8	78,229 32 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore.

LIBERALITY OF SYED TARASAD HOSSAIN OF HASSAINABAD IN THE DISTRICT OF MONGHYR.

No. 606 Medl., dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1894.

From—N. BONHAM-CARTER, ESQ., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 221J., dated the 30th January 1894, reporting the liberality of Syed Tarasad Hossain of Hassinabad in contributing Rs. 1,000 towards the construction of a building for a charitable dispensary at Saikhpura in the Jamui subdivision of the district of Monghyr.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the donation, and to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor an expression of His Honour's thanks for his liberality. This letter will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
Patna Division.			
26	Patna Feb. 10, '94 Bihar ... Dinapore ...	0·13 0·40 1·10	Weather—occasionally cloudy with slight showers. Wheat and barley in ear. Gram and peas in pods. Mustard being harvested. Poppy flowering. The rain has improved the prospects of standing crops. Common rice selling at— Sadar ... ... 18 Srs. Bihar ... ... 18 Srs. Dinapore ... ... 16 Srs. } per rupee.
27	Gaya „ 10, '94 Jahanabad ... Aurangabad ... Nawada ...	0·06 0·34 0·33 0·13	Weather—cold and cloudy. Harvesting of peas commenced in the Aurangabad subdivision. Other *rabi* crops doing well. Prospects of poppy favourable. Sugarcane being pressed. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply ample.
28	Shahabad „ 10, '94 Buxar ... Bhabhua ... Sasaram ...	0·13 1·39 0·59 0·68	Weather unsettled during the week, but to-day (10th) a strong west wind has set in and the prospects are good. If the present west wind continues, all crops will have benefited by the late rain.
29	Saran „ 10, '94 Siwan ... Gopalganj ...	0·26 0·93 0·56	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers. Standing crops doing well, and the rain will do good. Small blight to poppy in Siwan sub-agency, but no appreciable harm reported. Sugarcane pressing going on. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice:— Chapra ... ... 15 Srs. Siwan ... ... 14½ Srs. Gopalganj ... ... 15½ Srs. } per rupee.
30	Champaran „ 10, '94	0·18	Weather—cloudy and rainy during the last portion of the week. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy very good. Prices nearly stationary.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 10, '94 Hajipur ... Sitamarhi ...	1·3 1·02 0·52	Weather—cloudy nearly throughout the week; cold. The rain has been beneficial to late sowings. Prospects of both poppy and *rabi* crops are much improved. Wheat and other crops are coming into ear. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	Darbhanga „ 10, '94 Madhubani ... Samastipur ...	0·14 0·93 0·61	Weather—cloudy. The late rain has greatly benefited the *rabi* crops, but it has to a certain extent done injury to the tobacco crop. Poppy is doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices almost stationary.
Bhagalpur Division.			
33	Monghyr „ 10, '94 Begusarai ... Jamui ...	Nil 0·69 0·06	Weather—cold and cloudy at times. *Rabi*, oilseeds, poppy and indigo are doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in some villages near Nawadih. Prices of common rice:— Sadar ... ... 15 to 17 Srs. Begusarai ... ... 15¾ Srs. Jamui ... ... 16¼ Srs. } per rupee.
34	Bhagalpur „ 10, '94 Banka ... Madhipura .. Supaul ...	0·02 Nil 0·45 0·72	Weather—getting hot gradually. The rain, though small, has done good to the *rabi* crops. Prospects good. Price of common rice 16 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.
35	Purnea „ 10, '94 Kishanganj ... Araria ...	0·03 0·35 0·40	Weather—seasonable with west winds. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco going on; outturn good. Wheat and linseed are forming into ear. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of rice stationary.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the month of January 1894:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th Oct. 1893.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	91·7	50·5	81·7	60·1	70·9	+0·8	0·11	0·37	—0·26	0·20	0·69	—0·49	5·24	4·75
South-West Bengal	89·3	46·0	79·0	55·3	67·2	+0·8	Nil	0·45	—0·45	0·00	0·92	- 0·92	2·12	2·71
North Bengal	80·8	42·4	75·7	50·4	63·0	+0·6	Nil	0·49	—0·49	0·00	0·89	—0·89	3·15	2·23
East Bengal	84·1	45·6	77·3	52·8	65·1	—0·2	Nil	0·56	—0·56	0·00	1·13	—1·13	4·12	3·76
North Bihar	81·1	43·9	74·3	50·7	62·5	+1·2	Nil	0·61	—0·61	0·00	1·31	—1·31	5·44	1·78
South Bihar	84·6	44·4	76·0	52·8	64·4	+1·8	0·05	0·55	—0·50	0·14	1·27	—1·13	3·65	1·97
Chota Nagpur	90·4	40·5	77·6	51·9	64·7	+1·5	0·02	0·64	—0·62	0·18	1·39	—1·21	3·09	2·08
Assam	82·0	43·1	74·2	50·7	62·4	—0·3								

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th February 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall.—The general fall in South Bihar during the week has averaged 0·14 inch and in North Bihar 0·10 inch. The falls, however, have been rather irregularly distributed, and the districts of Sonthal Parganas, Monghyr and Purnea have received little or no rain.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 10th of February 1894:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th Oct. 1893.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	91·2	57·6	84·0	62·6	73·3	+0·7	Nil	0·23	−0·23	0·00	0·35	−0·35	Nil	0·35	5·54	5·45
South-West Bengal ...	90·3	50·1	82·2	58·4	70·3	+2·2	Nil	0·38	−0·38	0·00	0·52	−0·52	Nil	0·48	2·04	3·62
North Bengal	84·7	49·0	79·6	54·6	67·1	+4·5	Nil	0·11	−0·11	0·00	0·30	−0·30	0·04	0·16	3·10	2·69
East Bengal	88·2	49·5	81·7	56·7	69·2	+3·1	Nil	0·25	−0·25	0·00	0·41	−0·41	Nil	0·38	4·18	4·46
North Bihar ...	81·4	48·9	74·0	55·6	64·8	+2·9	0·10	0·13	−0·03	0·38	0·30	+0·08	0·67	0·19	3·92	2·04
South Bihar	85·6	51·4	75·7	56·6	66·2	+2·8	0·14	0·18	−0·04	0·36	0·38	−0·02	0·49	0·24	4·08	2·39
Chota Nagpur	88·4	50·2	81·4	56·0	68·7	+3·5	Nil	0·30	−0·30	0·60	0·47	−0·47	Nil	0·36	3·22	2·68

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th February 1894.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Staples.	1893.		1892.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1893.	1892.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk, raw—								
Foreign								......
Indian								......
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign								......
Indian								......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts		1,112		1,280	1,112	1,280		168
Pepper								
Ginger								
Chillies	69							
Cardamoms								
Others	6	6			81		81	......
Stone and lime	21				21		21	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystalized, including sugar-candy.	14	4	21	353	108	374		266
Unrefined, viz., mollasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	20	70						
Tea—								
Foreign								......
Indian								
Timber	20				20		20	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	7	52	77	45	138	122	16	......
Manufactured—								
Cigars								
Other sorts	9							
Wool, raw								......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European								......
Ditto, Indian								
Shawls								......
All other articles of merchandise	471	214	533	347	685	880		195
Total ...	4,478	3,195	3,852	6,214	8,337	10,841	1,176	3,680

Statement of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of November 1893.

INCREASES.

	Tons.
Rice not in the husk	625

Large despatches from the East Indian Railway, Aghat and Calcutta, principally to stations on the Bengal Central flotilla service *viâ* Khulna, account for the increase.

DECREASES.

	Tons.
Coal and coke	547

Due to despatches of public coal having been less during this month than in the corresponding month last year.

Jute, raw	2,377

All the jute-booking stations show decrease under this head. The crop in this district was of poor quality and in some parts deficient in quantity.

J. SHAW,
for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the* 6*th February* 1894.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 8 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare.*).		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ..	13 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 2	10 8	15 0	14 $8\frac{3}{4}$	12 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ..	9 12	9 12	10 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 12	15 12	14 4	.	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	16 3	16 3	11 14	...	...	...	12 8	13 12	10 0	16 0	15 0	11 4	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 5	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly ...	14 5	14 4	11 0	20 8	20 8	...	8 4	8 4	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	9 2	12 10	12 12	11 7	...	...	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas ...	13 8	13 8	11 4	17 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	12 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	8	Calcutta	13 3	13 3	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 7	7 8	7 8	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	9	Nadia .	16 0	20 0	15 10	...	22 $13\frac{1}{2}$	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 1	12 $4\frac{1}{2}$	12 8	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
	11	Jessore ..	...	11 0	10 0	...	13 4	...	...	8 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division.	13	Rajshahi ...	16 8	16 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	19 8	10 8	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 12	13 2	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur ...	11 0	14 6	10 8	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 0	14 0	14 6	14 8	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri .	13 0	13 0	11 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling .	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur .	13 0	12 14	10 10	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	13 14	13 4	12 15		...	...
	18	Bogra ...	13 8	13 8	12 9	...	...	...	9 15	9 12	9 12	14 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ..	18 12	18 12	13 14	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	12 0	12 6	13 2	..	..	...
Dacca Division.	20	Dacca ..	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur ..	16 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	12 12	...	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers, and Raniganj 10 seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Tamluk $10\frac{5}{8}$ seers, Contai not reported, Ghatal not reported.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (Bhadreswar) $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla Hát 11 seers 7 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers, Magra Hát 9 seers 2 chitaks, and Baduria $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:— Jangipur $10\frac{1}{4}$ seers and Kandi 10 seers.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers, Magura $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers, Narail $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 11 chitaks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Marua or Ragi. Next preceding return.	Marua or Ragi. Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6 0	16 0	12 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*)						Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)					
Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...		...		...		18	0	17	0	16	8
...		...		...		16	8	18	0	13	8
...		...		...		17	0	16	0	13	8
...		...		...		16	0	16	0	14	8
...		...		...		15	0	15	0	13	0
...		...		...		...		...		...	
8	0	8	0	5	0	21	0	21	0	16	0
8	3	8	6	6	10	15	4	14	14	13	[illegible]
...		...		...		22	13½	24	9	16	[illegible]
...		...		...		20	0	20	0	16	[illegible]
...		...		...		...		12	8	13	[illegible]
...		...		...		11	0	12	0	11	[illegible]
...		...		...		21	0	24	0	15	[illegible]
...		...		...		13	0	16	2	12	[illegible]
...		...		...		15	0	13	0	13	[illegible]
...		...		...		12	0	12	0	10	[illegible]
...		...		...		18	0	18	0	11	[illegible]
...		...		...		15	15	15	15	10	[illegible]
...		...		...		17	0	17	0	14	[illegible]
...		...		...		17	0	16	0	[illegible]	
...		...		...		12	8	12	8	12	[illegible]
...		...		...		11	0	11	0	12	[illegible]
...		...		...		...		...		[illegible]	

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Next preceding return.	Bajra or Cumbu. Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Marua or Ragi. Next preceding return.	Marua or Ragi. Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
...	...	18 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0
...	...	...	...	...	23 8
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	25 0
...	...	...	22 0	19 12	25
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	32 0
16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	26 0
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	32 0
...	...	...	23 10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 8
20 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	28 0	17 0
14 4	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
...	...	...		22 0	16 0
18 8	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0
...	...	...	21 8	21 4	14 12
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	16 0
22 0	22 0	13 3	22 0	26 7	16 8
12 9	14 9	16 8	24 2	18 10 to 21 0	15 0
...	...	...	20 3	20 3	13 14
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	12 0
13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8
...	...	...	Kalai or biri. 17 12	17 12	20 5
...	...	...	(Chhola.) 13 0 / Biri or Kalai. 16 0	12 0 / 16 0	12 0 / 13 0
...	...	...	14 7	14 7	15 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 14	19 2	11 13
...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

PRICES-CURRENT** (wholesale) of **Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 0 9	3 0 6	3 8 0	2 7 6	2 8 0	2 6 0	5 5 3	5 5 0	5 9 0	3 15 6	3 14 0	4 0 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 5 0
3	Dacca ...	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 6 0
4	Narayanganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	3 8 0		3 8 0	3 4 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
6	Patna ...	Red. 2 6 0 White. 2 8 0	Red. 2 6 0 White. 2 8 0	Red. 2 10 6 White. 2 13 6	1 13 0	1 8 9	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	2 6 0	2 3 6	2 5 6
7	Balasore ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0
8	Puri ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	5 1 0	5 1 0	4 5 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 12 0
9	Cuttack ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 10 0

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February, 1894.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)			Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1 6	2 1 6	1 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

OF 40 SEERS.

Marua or Pagi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)			Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet. (*Setaria italica.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	...	...	4 13 6	4 12 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15*th February*, 1894.

Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer Arietinum.*)			Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 8 0	2 8 6	2 12 0	1 13 0	1 13 6	1 13 0	2 1 0	2 1 6	3 4 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.
2 6 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	...	3 11 0	3 8 0	Sirajganj.
2 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Dacca.
	2 0 0	...	...	...	...		1 12 0	...		0 6 0	0 6 0		3 14 0	3 8 0	Narayangan
3 0 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Chittagong.
1 8 9	1 7 0	2 5 9	1 14 6	2 0 0	1 12 3	1 9 6	1 7 9	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Patna.
2 14 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Balasore.
2 10 0	2 10 0 (Kalai or biri.)	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	Puri.
2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	Cuttack.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1893.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,296	3,09,690	4,866	1,575	3,70,040	6,110
Jute	97	39,525	698	112	63,350	1,021
Firewood	85	74,925	1,144	134	86,300	1,225
Other articles	910	1,91,905	2,811	860	1,95,530	2,919
Total ...	2,388	6,16,045	9,519	2,681	7,15,220	11,275

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 9 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1894, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1894.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1393.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,305	2,04,150	3,374	886	2,39,225	4,180
Jute	123	47,200	855	52	34,550	578
Firewood	90	74,975	1,147	67	48,550	692
Other articles	995	2,64,975	3,566	695	1,75,645	2,668
Total ...	2,513	5,91,300	8,942	1,700	4,97,970	8,118

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 17th February 1894, on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including Steam Boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.				
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	95,940	45,250	4,90,020	73,670	10,950	1,29,870	14,063	19,203	33,266
Or per mile of railway	126·90	59·86	660·08	97·45	14·48	171·79			......
For previous 5$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year	570,130	2,47,030	24,09,960	3,32,860	64,560	6,44,450	81,502	97,492	178,994
Total for 6$\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ...	666,070	2,92,280	29,08,980	4,06,530	75,510	7,74,320	95,565	116,695	112,260
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	99,456	44,291	4,12,973	65,408	12,709	1,22,408	13,839	17,828	31,667
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ..	131·56	58·59	546·26	86·52	16·81	161·92			......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	640,798	2,81,669	29,26,016	4,27,146	80,220	7,89,035	95,323	125,055	220,378

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd February 1894	8,002	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	9,386	0	0
Decrease	1,384	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd February 1894	156	14	5
Corresponding period of 1893	184	0	7
Decrease	27	2	2
Receipts from 1st January to 3rd February 1894	33,527	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	42,696	0	0
Decrease	9,169	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th February 1894	9,620	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	12,707	0	0
Decrease	3,087	0	0
Receipts per mile for week ending 10th February 1894	188	10	1
Corresponding period of 1893	249	2	4
Decrease	60	8	3
Receipts from 1st January to 10th February 1894	43,147	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	55,403	0	0
Decrease	12,256	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th February 1894	14,762	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	11,459	0	0
Increase	3,303	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th February 1894	289	7	3
Corresponding period of 1893	224	11	1
Increase	64	12	2
Receipts from 1st January to 17th February 1894	57,909	0	0
Corresponding period of 1893	66,862	0	0
Decrease	8,953	0	0

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 10 of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1894.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CONTENTS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 *and* 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 24th February, 1894.

Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES PAUL, K.C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
The HON'BLE T. T. ALLEN.
The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.
The HON'BLE SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.I.E.
The HON'BLE GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER.
The HON'BLE D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.
The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.
The HON'BLE MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE F. R. S. COLLIER.
The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND.
The HON'BLE MAULVI SYED FAZL IMAM KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE MAHARAJA RAVANESHWAR PROSAD SINGH BAHADUR OF GIDHOUR.
The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
The HON'BLE L. GHOSE.
The HON'BLE MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR.
The HON'BLE J. G. WOMACK.
The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR.
The HON'BLE J. N. STUART.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ORDER AFTER ACQUITTAL.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of Government been called to the case of Probhat Chunder Nag of Barudea, in the Dacca district, in which the said Probhat Chunder was convicted in April or May last of an offence under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code, for non-attendance in obedience to an order from a public servant, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for two weeks and a fine of Rs. 200, by Babu Khetter Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Tippera; (2) whether there is any truth in the report published in the newspapers that the prosecution against Probhat Chunder was revived by the District Magistrate contrary to law, after the said Probhat Chunder had been discharged, such discharge in a summons case having the force of an acquittal; (3) whether the District Magistrate, who was not trying the case, had recorded an order to the effect that the Deputy Magistrate was not to pass final orders without letting him (the District Magistrate) know of it; (4) whether this order is to be found in the order-sheet with the records of the case, and (5) whether the Deputy Magistrate before passing sentence said in open Court:—

"The District Magistrate does not consider a fine to be an adequate punishment in a case like this"?

Will the Government make an enquiry into the aforesaid allegations and lay the result of such enquiry on the table?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is yes: the attention of Government was drawn to the case by an article which appeared in the *Bengali* newspaper in September last, and an enquiry was then made into the facts.

"The answer to the second part of the question is No: it is not the fact that the prosecution against the person referred to was revived contrary to law.

"With regard to the other questions, I have to say that the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor did not at the time consider that the matter called for further notice, and the Government is not now prepared to re-open the subject."

HARASSMENT OF VILLAGERS BY SOWARS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Is the Government aware that, notwithstanding any action the local authorities may have taken, the mounted *Sowars* of the 8th Bengal Cavalry still continue to harass the people of Moheshtolah and the neighbouring villages in the 24-Parganas by cutting and taking away by force *ooloo* grass, sugarcane, &c., belonging to the villagers, and that, notwithstanding the action of the local authorities, these proceedings have been repeated from year to year for some time past, and that in former years the raiyats had sometimes taken the law into their own hands?

Whether, under these circumstances, the Government will order an enquiry to be made into the truth of the above allegations, and take such action as may be deemed necessary to prevent a recurrence of these proceedings?

The Hon'ble MR. COLLIER replied:—

"In December last I received a petition from certain villagers that the Cavalry grass-cutters had cut some *ooloo* grass of theirs; this was investigated and there was reason to believe it was true. I therefore communicated with the Officer Commanding the Cavalry, and he undertook to give orders preventing the recurrence of anything of the sort. Since then no further complaint has been made to me, and I am not aware that any further occasion for complaint has arisen. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the petition referred to is the only complaint of the kind received from the inhabitants of the locality in question. If any persons are aggrieved they must know that they will obtain redress by laying their complaint before the Officer in charge of the Sadar sub-division or before myself as Magistrate of the district."

MUNICIPAL GRANTS TO ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government lay on the table a statement showing the grants made by municipalities (excluding Calcutta) to English schools in Bengal for the last five years, the grant for each year being shown separately?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The answer to this question will be found in columns 7, 8 and 19 of Appendix I to the Resolution on the working of the Bengal Municipalities for 1892-93, and in corresponding statements in those for previous years. Those Resolutions have been published in the Government Gazette, and are obtainable by the public. The figures are as follows:—

		Rs.
1888-89		48,360
1889-90		47,121
1890-91		51,446
1891-92		53,947
1892 93		31,480"

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

(*a*) Is it a fact that from 1884 to 1890, while the administration of the Dinajpur Municipality was in the hands of the Magistrate-Chairman, the Examiner of Local Accounts had occasion very frequently to find fault with the accounts of the Municipality, and to draw the attention of the municipal authorities to the laxity and inefficiency of supervision in respect of the accounts?

(*b*) Is it a fact that before and without making a thorough enquiry into the defects pointed out by the Examiner of Local Accounts, some of the documents essential to such an enquiry were destroyed as useless record, owing to which the enquiry that was instituted by the non-official administration of the Municipality in 1891 could not be carried back by the Local Auditors beyond April, 1890?

(*c*) Is the Government aware that as the result of this enquiry a sum of money, amounting to about Rs. 1,500, has been reported by the Examiner of Local Accounts to have been embezzled by the late Tax-Daroga of the Municipality within the space of about 15 months from April, 1890, to July, 1891?

(*d*) Is the said Tax-Daroga now in Government service, employed in the Police Department, notwithstanding that a special Committee, appointed by the Commissioner of the Division to enquire as to his fitness to remain in Government service, recorded a finding against him, one member alone dissenting from such finding?

(*e*) Will the Government enquire into the above allegations and take such action as may be necessary to secure the Municipality against the loss which it has sustained?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The Government has no information on the subjects mentioned by the hon'ble member in clauses *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* of his question. In reply to the last clause, I have to say that the Government will not order an enquiry into these matters, as the law places them within the cognisance of the Commissioner of the Division."

LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, 1893, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Bengal Act I of 1893 (Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act). He said:—

"It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Committee on this Bill have been able to present a unanimous report. We discussed the provisions of this

amending measure very fully and carefully amongst ourselves, and I must say that it is mainly in consequence of the conciliatory attitude assumed by the Member of this Council who represents the Chamber of Commerce and the important jute interest, which is more materially affected by the provisions of the Bill, that we were able to come to so satisfactory a conclusion. The Council are aware that the necessity for amending the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, which existed last year, was due to the fact that for many years past the whole cost of the fire-brigade had been borne by the jute industry in Calcutta; and not only the whole cost of the brigade, but a considerable sum besides, which was, with the permission of Government, appropriated by the Corporation of Calcutta for general municipal purposes. It was a great grievance with the jute industry that they should be so charged, and it was to relieve them of what was recognised by the Government as a legitimate grievance that Act I of 1893 was passed. The object of the Act was to apportion the burden of bearing the cost of the fire-brigade partly upon the general ratepayers, and partly upon the owners and occupiers of warehouses in which specially inflammable materials are stored. It was hoped that the law would come into force from the beginning of the year which is now drawing to a close, but there was some unavoidable delay in the Bill passing into law, and as a matter of fact, the commencement of the law dates from the 28th of June last. Therefore, it is that the jute industry is liable to pay the whole cost of the fire-brigade up to that date only. But, as I explained to this Council at our last meeting, practical difficulties exist in giving effect to the intention of the Legislature, and it was found necessary to introduce the present amending Bill, which declares that the jute industry shall continue to pay, during the whole of the current year, the cost of the fire-brigade; in other words, licenses will be taken out for the current year on payment of the same fees as were leviable under the old Act. The jute industry of Calcutta have met the Government in a very friendly manner on this occasion, and no objection has been raised by them to the amendment which the present Bill proposes.

"In regard to the changes introduced by the Select Committee, I need not detain this Council long. We thought it undesirable that there should be any mention in the licenses of paying by instalments. It was thought desirable that the payment of the fees should in all cases be made in advance; and as the payment of the fee is a condition under which licenses are granted, the effect of the change which the present amending Bill introduces is that the payment of the fees shall be a condition precedent to the grant of the license. This was agreed to by all members of the Select Committee as tending to facilitate administration. Then we have introduced a small amendment in section 5 of the existing Act in order to protect the interests of old warehouses, the owners or occupiers of which are entitled to obtain licenses from the Commissioners on payment of the fees prescribed. As the law stands, this privilege would be granted only to warehouses in existence at the commencement of this Act, but owing to the fact that in many instances the licenses of old warehouses have not been granted during the current year, and therefore were not in existence on the 28th June last, it was thought necessary to introduce a verbal modification into section 5 in order to protect those old warehouses and give them the privileges which the law provides. Then we have thought it proper, in order to protect the interest of the Municipal Commissioners, to suspend the repeal of section 347 of Act II of 1888 and section 261 of Act III of 1884, until the close of the current financial year. By Act I of 1893 it is not only warehouses in which jute is stored that become liable to assessment under the Fire-Brigade Act, but many other commodities will be stored in warehouses for which licenses will have to be taken out under that Act. Many of these commodities are now taxed by the Commissioners under the sections of the Municipal law which empower the Commissioners to impose taxes upon obnoxious trades and dangerous professions. This power of special taxation has been withdrawn by the Fire-Brigade Act, but as the Act in regard to the assessment and levy of fees will not take effect until the 1st of April next, it was thought fair and reasonable, in the interests of the Commissioners, that they should continue to exercise the special powers they possess under the Municipal Acts for the whole of the present year.

"Lastly, the Select Committee, after considerable deliberation, agreed to omit section 23 of the Draft Bill as presented to the Council. That section,

you will remember, was proposed in order to give the Government power to insist upon the Commissioners making payment of any sum due from them in the event of their default. The reasons why it was thought necessary to introduce that section were explained by me at our last meeting, and these reasons, as far as they go, still exist. But it was represented at our discussions that the provisions of section 64 of the Bengal Municipalities Act already sufficiently empowered the Government to insist upon Mufassal Municipalities paying in money demands due from them to the Government. That undoubtedly is the case. In regard to the Calcutta Municipality, the Government has, under the existing law, no such powers, and in the Bill as originally drafted that power would have been given to it. But it was urged that there was no reason to suppose that the Calcutta Municipality would be likely to fail in its duty, or to neglect to make payments imposed upon it by law. Now it seemed to the Committee that this was a reasonable contention to take up. It is not the case that the Calcutta Municipality has ever failed to meet any pecuniary demand which has been made upon it by the Local Government, and I do not think that this Council is justified in assuming that there will be any similar default in future. We were assured in Select Committee by the Hon'ble Member who represents the Municipality in this Council that there would be no risk whatever of such failure or neglect. For my part I too am inclined to believe that such will never be the case, but if there be such failure or neglect, then the Government will know how to act, and it will become necessary to resort to legislation for the purpose. I trust, therefore, that the Council will agree to the omission of this section from the Bill now laid before it. The Select Committee considered the question very carefully, and with some hesitation it was agreed to omit it, but eventually our view on the subject was unanimous. I need not trouble the Council with any further remarks in regard to this small measure. I trust it will be accepted by this Council without demur and without objection, and that, as the measure is urgent, in the interests of this Municipality and in the interests of the public, it will be found possible to pass it at this meeting of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration by the Council, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said:—

"I have so fully discussed these clauses in the speech which I have just made in laying the Report of the Select Committee on the table that I think it unnecessary to trouble the Council with any further observations."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I observe that there are no amendments on the List of Business proposed by any member with regard to any sections of the Bill. Under the rules we can either discuss the Bill, clause by clause, or we can take the Bill as a whole. If any hon'ble member wishes to discuss the clauses of the Bill separately or to discuss any clause in particular, I shall be prepared to meet his view; otherwise, I propose to put the motion that the Bill be passed at once. There being no desire for discussion, I put the motion that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be passed into law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL SANITARY DRAINAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL moved that the Bill to facilitate the construction of drainage works for improving the sanitary condition of local areas be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble MESSRS. ALLEN and COLLIER, the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, the Hon'ble MR. GHOSE, the Hon'ble MAULVIS SERAJUL ISLAM and SYED FAZL IMAM, the Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR and the Mover.

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE said:—"I venture to think that this is a somewhat hasty and ill-considered measure, and that it should not be further proceeded with until ample opportunity has been given to the public to

express their views on it. It is a Bill which, if passed into aw, would vitally affect the interests of all those who have anything to do with the land, from the zamindar down to the cultivating tenant. It is proposed to throw the entire cost of these experiments upon land-holders and cultivating tenants, although it is obvious that if these drainage works be as satisfactory and beneficial as you expect them to be, their benefits will not be confined to the classes that have been singled out for taxation, but will be shared in by the general population. Under these circumstances, I should have expected that some opportunity would have been given to the classes interested to submit their views to the Government before it undertook to legislate in this direction. But the only prelude of the Bill was, as we were told by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, the Conference known as the Belvedere Conference, which was composed certainly of gentlemen for whom I have the highest respect, but who, with the solitary exception of Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, could not be said to represent the landed interest upon which the whole burden was sought to be cast. It is, therefore, quite clear that the landed classes were conspicuous by their absence from that Conference, and that the only member of their body who was present dissented then and there from the conclusions which were arrived at. I think that under these circumstances they are entitled justly to complain that great issues affecting their interests have been decided virtually behind their backs and without giving them a hearing.

"But be that as it may, I desire to offer one or two observations in regard to the general character of the proposals made in this Bill. It provides for the carrying out of drainage works whenever the Local Government may have reason to believe that the sanitary condition of any local area may be improved by drainage. I certainly gratefully appreciate, if I may be permitted to say so, the humane and beneficent object which the Government has in view, but nevertheless I shall be compelled to oppose the Bill as it stands at present. No one will deny for one moment that a very virulent type of malarial fever is prevalent over large areas in Lower Bengal, and that the sanitary condition of many of those districts demands the serious attention of the Government, but we are no longer on such firm ground when we come to consider the causes which have led to a state of things which we all deplore, and the remedial measures which it may be desirable or expedient to adopt. For my part I freely admit that I am convinced, so far as I am competent to form an opinion on the subject, that defective drainage, or rather obstructions to the natural drainage system of the country, are greatly responsible for the origin of this epidemic fever. Any measure, therefore, which has for its object the restoration of the natural drainage system of the country must command my cordial support. But this Bill is entirely silent as regards the nature of the drainage works which are in contemplation. Is it surface drainage of the villages only, in which case I entirely agree, or is it subsoil drainage of the maidans, paddy-fields, and bheels? Do you intend to act upon the lines indicated by the late Rajah Degambur Mitter, and to maintain unimpaired and unobstructed the natural drainage system of the Gangetic delta, from the villages to the arable lands, from paddy-fields to bheels, and from the bheels through khalls and water-courses to the navigable rivers which are their natural outfall. That was the position of the late Rajah Degambur Mitter; his theory was at the time very strongly combated and opposed by professional experts, but it is the only theory which at the present time holds the field; and if the Government contemplate nothing further than that, then I venture to say not a single voice will be raised against the proposal. But, as I have said, this Bill is very vague; it gives the Council no idea as to the nature of the schemes which may be carried out under it.

"There are other schemes of a less desirable character which may be covered by this Bill. Is it intended, for instance, to give effect to the recommendations of Mr. Adley in 1869, upon which the Government of the day placed considerable reliance when legislating on the subject in 1871 and in 1880; is it intended to follow up those recommendations and to embark upon such gigantic, costly, unpractical and mischievous enterprises as the subsoil drainage of maidans, paddy-fields and swamps, of which there are so many in every district in Bengal, which have existed ever since the formation of the Gangetic delta, and which throughout all these

centuries have never produced the results which were attributed to them. No doubt there must be a certain amount of unhealthiness in certain seasons of the year in a country like Lower Bengal; hon'ble members are aware that almost he whole of Lower Bengal is more or less a swamp dotted and interspersed with villages lying upon comparatively higher ground, and that some unhealthiness should prevail in such a country immediately after the close of the rains is one of those normal climatic conditions from which there is absolutely no escape. The resources of science cannot succeed in altering the immutable laws of nature, nor can any amount of engineering skill succeed in transforming the climate of Bengal into anything like that of Europe. I am fully prepared to concede that the present Government has no such Quixotic scheme in view, but if this Bill is passed in its present form, what is there to prevent any future administration from giving effect to such recommendations? It is difficult to see; it is impossible to predict what the sanitary fad of the future may be. You have tried many experiments in the past, and all those experiments have signally failed. For a number of years you waged a ceaseless war against jungle, shrubs, bamboo topes, aquatic plants, tanks and bheels, and what has been the result of all that misdirected energy? Total, dismal failure! While you succeeded in causing an indefinite amount of hardship and annoyance to the people, and serious mischief in some cases, such as the removal of aquatic plants from tanks and bheels, as has been tardily acknowledged by medical experts. History has a tendency to repeat itself, and I am, therefore, reluctant to support a vague enactment of this kind under which it may be open to any future administration to embark upon a series of costly enterprises fruitful not of benefit, but of mischief on the recommendation of some over-zealous district officer or some engineer burning to distinguish himself, more especially when I observe that it is proposed to throw the entire burden of the cost of the scheme upon the land-holders and raiyats who are to have no voice in the matter, while the Government do not propose to make any contribution towards the expense.

"There is another point in connection with this matter to which I wish to draw attention. There is absolutely no provision in the Bill so far as I have been able to see, giving any voice or option whatever to the holders of estates or raiyats, or a majority of them. Now I find that in the previous legislation on the subject, to which I have referred in another connection, namely, the first Drainage Act which was passed in the year 1871 (Act V), no action could be taken under the Act unless at least a moiety of proprietors concerned had signified their assent. Again, in the year 1880, in Act VI of that year, it was expressly provided that the Drainage Commissioners were to obtain the assent in writing of one-half of the holders of estates before adopting any such scheme. No such provision is made in this Bill. All that it provides for is this, that the previous assent of the District Board is required. That, I submit, most respectfully is a different thing altogether. The District Board may consist wholly or largely of nominated members, and it may not represent the raiyats or land-holders of the area concerned. On these grounds, I believe that the absence of any option to the whole area is a distinctly backward and retrograde step.

"I shall say one word more, and that is in reference to the financial proposals contained in the Bill.

"These proposals in regard to taxation seem to me, if I may say so respectfully, to be altogether unsound and indefensible. Before proceeding further, I would ask your Honour's permission to read a short extract from the Appendix to the Report of the Epidemic Commission, which gives facts as to these obstructions.

"The Report says:—

'The obstructions appear to have arisen chiefly from roads, and partly from embankments thrown up across khals for the purpose of fisheries. In like manner, the Eastern Bengal Railway and its feeders, when the same have crossed the water-courses of the villages lying on the eastern bank of the river Hooghly, and of others more inland, but situated to the west of the lines, have obstructed the drainage of those places; the fall of the villages lying on the eastern bank of the Hooghly, as I have before observed, being towards the east, and consequently Chogdah, Kanchrapara, Halisohur, and many similarly situated have suffered. I may here remark that the face of the country being perfectly flat, the drainage runs over the whole surface towards the direction of its slope, and consequently roads running transversely to it must of necessity intercept the drainage. But the East Indian and Eastern

Bengal Railways are provided with capacious viaducts, wherever they have crossed, what appeared to the eye as water-courses; but these are in reality khals and other large streams which, as I have already observed, received the drainage in its flow from the villages over paddy-fields and bheels.'

"If this statement correctly represents the facts, it does seem to me to be utterly unjust to throw the whole or even a large portion of the cost of restoring the natural drainage system of the country on those who are not responsible for these obstructions, and who have themselves been victims of virulent malarial fever, which has been caused by the action of other parties. It seems to me indisputable that railway embankments, district roads, and railway feeders, so many of which have sprung up of recent years, are really responsible for these obstructions. It is also clear from this report that sometimes zamindars and raiyats are responsible for damming up khals and water-courses either for retaining water in the paddy-fields or for fishing purposes; and under these circumstances it seems that the only fair and equitable course is that the State should make a substantial contribution; that the Railway Companies who are so largely answerable for this state of things should also be made to contribute according to their responsibilities, and that private parties who have caused obstruction should come in for their fair share of the cost of removing the obstruction; and if after all this it is proposed to supplement the fund by levying a rate upon land-holders and raiyats, I believe they will be patriotic enough to assent to such taxation without much murmur. But I venture to think that the Bill as it stands is open to very serious objections on the grounds I have briefly indicated, and which I feel bound to point out. I invite the Council respectfully so to shape its legislation that you may be able to carry public opinion along with you, that your laws may command a willing obedience, and that they may be welcomed by those for whom you are legislating. With these observations, Sir, if I am not out of order, I beg to move that, with the view of giving an opportunity to the public to express their opinion on the subject, this Bill be referred to the Select Committee this day, three months."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR said:—"I entirely agree with MR. GHOSE in thinking that the Bill in its present form should not be referred to the Select Committee to-day. I should like, however, to say one or two words with regard to the financial aspect of the question. The Bill provides that the zamindars will in the first instance have to pay the whole cost of the drainage works, and also that year after year they will have to pay a certain amount for the drainage and repair of those works. This seems to me to be rather inequitable, and it also seems to me to be to a certain extent an encroachment upon the permanent settlement; therefore it seems to me undesirable that this Bill in its present form should be referred to a Select Committee, and that it is desirable that sufficient time should be allowed to the public to express their opinion upon it."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I rise not to stand in the way of the amendment moved by my hon'ble friend. I think that in a matter of this kind public discussion is of the greatest possible importance. At the same time, speaking for myself, it is impossible for me to approach this Bill without feeling grateful to the Government for the benevolent intentions by which it was actuated in framing and introducing into this Council a measure of this kind. Opinions may differ with regard to the details of the measure. I myself have some objections in that direction. We may object to the financial clauses of the Bill; we may object to the proposal to levy a cess on the people; we may argue that in the present circumstances of the people, having regard to the heavy burden of taxation they have already to meet—a burden which is likely to be added to in the near future in view of the demands of the Imperial Government—it will savour almost of criminality to impose an additional cess on the people, even for so necessary a purpose as that of sanitation. Some of us may hold that the assent or the dissent of the District Board is no reflex of popular opinion; it may be possible to devise a better machinery for ascertaining public opinion than what is provided through the medium of the District Board. With reference to these and other matters of detail opinions may differ, but I think all will agree that in this matter the Government has

improvement on the existing law. There are no doubt objections on financial grounds against the provisions of Act VI of 1880, some of which have already been adverted to by hon'ble members who have already spoken. For these reasons I submit that, instead of proposing to pass a new law, steps should be taken to amend Act VI of 1880."

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said:—"The substantive amendment before the Council is that of the Hon'ble MR. GHOSE, who proposes that the Select Committee shall not be appointed for three months to come. There is scarcely a word in the very able speech made by my hon'ble friend, in which I do not agree more or less, chiefly more; and if I thought any advantage would be gained by putting off the appointment of the Select Committee for three months, I would at once agree to it. But I think the provisions made in the Rules of the Council fully meet the wishes of the hon'ble member. The Rules provide that all communications made to the Government in connection with any Bill before the Council should be laid before the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill; they also provide that a longer or a shorter time than the usual period of one month may be allowed for the consideration of a Bill by the Select Committee, and I very much doubt whether the object of the hon'ble member will be in any way forwarded by the adoption of his amendment. I think it is far more likely that public bodies, and people generally will submit their opinions on a Bill which is actually before the Council, than upon one which was practically shelved for three months. I am as anxious as the hon'ble member himself for a full public discussion of the provisions of this Bill. In introducing the Bill I said that it had been put together by the Legislative Department as the result of the Belvedere Conference, and that it does not pretend to fix the exact wording of the law: that is left to the Select Committee and afterwards to this Council to determine. I feel sure that every point put forward by my hon'ble friend will be dealt with by the Select Committee, and I have no doubt successfully. Among other objections the hon'ble member objected to the District Board being made the arbiter of the people. That point was decided by the majority of the Belvedere Conference, but I feel bound to say that I agreed with the minority; and should the Select Committee not accept it, they will be at liberty to reject it. The question of finance is another matter with which the Select Committee will deal.

"The Hon'ble BABU GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER has contended that, instead of the Bill now before the Council, an amendment of the existing Drainage Act, VI of 1880, should be introduced, but that will have very much the same effect as the present Bill inasmuch as this Bill has been drafted almost entirely upon the model of that law, there being no other enactment on the subject. That Act, however, deals with small local areas which it was proposed to drain for the benefit of the zamindars and raiyats. It has nothing to do with the health of the people, and it does not deal with large areas, and I do not think anything will be gained by simply amending that Act.

"Then, with regard to the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble MR. ALLEN, I am personally at one with him in those remarks. I have seen malarial fever in tracts where there have been no roads or lines of railway to obstruct the natural drainage of the country. My own view is that the gradual upheaval of the country has naturally interfered with the old drainage channels. But that is a mere theory. Everybody agrees that malarial fever does require to be dealt with, and the great majority of medical opinion is that it is largely caused by the want of drainage. I hope that in view of these remarks the amendment which has been moved will not be pressed."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE asks leave to move an amendment of which notice has not been given, and under the Rules I permit the amendment to be laid before the Council. From one point of view I regret that the amendment has been moved in this form, because it creates the impression of disagreement where it is evident from what has fallen from all the hon'ble members who have spoken that no real disagreement exists. We are all anxious to give full opportunity for the expression of public opinion; we are all anxious that the provisions of the Bill

should be examined with the utmost care and deliberation. The only point for decision is, which is the best step to take in order to secure the result we all desire? Are we likely to get the best consideration of the Bill by the public, and are we likely to get their views sent up in the fullest and completest form and in the shortest time, if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee at once, or if the reference to a Committee is postponed? I am inclined to agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that if it is actually before a Select Committee and is no longer a sleeping Bill, it will stimulate the submission of opinions, both of official and non-official members, and that their views and criticisms will be sent in sooner than would otherwise be the case. I say this on the simple ground that people are more inclined to give their mind to a subject when they feel that the time is limited than when they know the time is unlimited, and that it will make no difference whether they send in their representations to-day or three months hence. Therefore, on the whole, it seems to me desirable that a Select Committee should be appointed now, but that they should be instructed not to proceed with any haste, but to give sufficient time and to give all local and public bodies notice that an expression of their views was desired, and that their views on the subject of the Bill would be carefully considered. It should be understood that there will be no hurry, but that it is desired that the Bill should not be looked upon as a sleeping Bill, but that the Bill which is now in embryo should be brought to life within a reasonable time."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghose said:—" After the observations which have fallen from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, I will ask permission to withdraw my amendment."

The Hon'ble the President said:—" I am glad to allow the amendment to be withdrawn, because any appearance of disagreement on the subject will now be removed."

The Motion was then put and agreed to.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS AGREEMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee introduced the Bill to give effect to an agreement made between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—

" This is an amending Bill, consisting of only three sections. The object of the Bill is to legalise an agreement arrived at between the Corporation and the Tramways Company. The Corporation is advised that the existing agreement being embodied in the schedule to an Act of the Legislature, it will be impossible to legalise any fresh agreement or alteration of the existing agreement except by legislative enactment. That is the *raison d'être* of this Bill, and these are the reasons for asking leave to introduce it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read accordingly.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 10th March, 1894.

GORDON LEITH,

Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

Calcutta;

The 1*st March*, 1894.

(By subsequent order of the President the Council meeting was postponed to Saturday, the 17th March, 1894.)

RESOLUTION ON THE RESETTLEMENT OF THE WEST TISTA KHAS MAHALS IN THE DISTRICT OF DARJEELING.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 1185.

READ—

Letter No. 845Rct., dated the 27th September 1893, from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, submitting the completion report of the resettlement of the West Tista khas mahals in the district of Darjeeling.

The West Tista khas mahals in the district of Darjeeling are fourteen in number, and cover a hilly tract of country lying to the west of the river Tista, inhabited by a mixed population of Nepalis, Bhutias and Lepchas, the number of Nepalis being nearly double that of the Bhutia and Lepcha raiyats together. The total population of the tract is 3,592 males and 3,455 females. The mahals (the names of which are given on the margin) are the property of Government, having been acquired with the tract taken from Sikhim after 1850. The current settlement of the first eleven mahals, which was concluded in each case with the mandal and raiyats on what is known as the joint raiyatwari system, will expire on the 31st March 1894; of the three remaining mahals, Tukda (Pemchada's) was first settled with Pemchada Bhutia for a term of ten years which expired on the 30th September 1887. The fresh lease which was then granted jointly to his son and the raiyats of the mahal will expire on the 31st March 1894. The Dhajia khas mahal, which originally formed a part of the lands granted to Dr. Greenhill for a farm, was settled in 1890 with the mandal and the raiyats jointly for ten years with retrospective effect from 1887. The current settlement of this mahal will not therefore expire, and the new rates will not come into force till 1897; the present settlement of the Mirik khas mahal will similarly expire on the 31st March 1896, and the new rates will come into force on the 1st April of that year.

(1) Hoomlingding.
(2) Polungdong
(3) Tukda (Bidoor Singh's).
(4) Barbatea.
(5) Kishihat.
(6) Poomong.
(7) Tumsong.
(8) Parmagiri.
(9) Pagriangbong.
(10) Mangwa.
(11) Lopchoo.
(12) Tukda (Pemchada's).
(13) Mirik.
(14) Dhajia.

2. The proposal of the local officers to commence resettlement operations in the cold weather of 1892-93 was sanctioned by Government in June 1892. Measurement work was commenced in the last week of November 1892, and was completed by the end of January 1893; the final report of the operations was submitted by the Deputy Commissioner in August 1893.

3. Under the joint raiyatwari system, the raiyats have nominally the right to hold their lands, but as a fact they are entirely at the mercy of the mandal who assumes the power to oust them at pleasure. The new settlement has therefore been made with each raiyat individually on the system adopted in the Kalimpong Government estate lying to the east of the river Tista. The mandal will now have to collect the revenue from the raiyats according to the rent-roll, and to remit it to the Government Tahsildar who manages the mahals. For this and other minor duties to be performed in accordance with the terms of his *sanad*, the mandal will receive 10 per cent. commission on the total collections made by him. He will no longer have the right to settle waste lands for his own benefit, and this should be made clear in the sanads to be issued to the mandals.

4. The total area of the 14 mahals, according to the recent measurement, is 15,033 acres against 14,694 acres according to the measurement made in 1882-83, the difference being due mainly to the recovery of lands which had been wrongly included in the adjoining tea gardens. The area comprised may be classified as follows:—

		Acres.	
Cultivated and assessed.	Cardamum lands	132	
	Other cultivated "	10,041	
	Total cultivated and assessed ...	10,173	= 11,078
Culturable ...	Uncultivated lands recently settled ...	905	
	Similar lands remaining to be taken up ...	776	
	Area set apart for grazing	1,382	
	Ditto as fuel reserves	514	
	Total culturable ...	3,577	
Unculturable ..	Covered by roads	62	
	Lands otherwise incapable of cultivation ...	1,221	
	Total unculturable ...	1,283	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,033	

5. For purposes of assessment the mahals have been divided into three classes according to the quality of the predominating soil. The soil classed as first class is loose black earth which is fit for almost all crops and especially for Indian-corn; while soil of the second class is black earth mixed with red, and that of the third class is red earth which is said to be suitable for marwa and potato. For the settlement still current, three rates of rent were originally sanctioned, viz, twelve annas an acre for first class, nine annas for second class, and six annas for third class lands. But when these rates came to be applied, they were found to yield a disproportionately large increase in the revenue, and orders were passed reducing the assessment by making allowance for fallow lands in each mahal to the extent of one-fourth of the total cultivated area in the first class mahals, one-third in the second class mahals, and one-half in the third class mahals. The rates were thus virtually reduced to nine, six and three annas an acre respectively for the three classes of mahals. For the new settlement the rates originally sanctioned have been adopted without allowance being made for fallows. Cardamum land yields no crop for the first three years of cultivation, and has therefore to pay no rent for that time. In these mahals there are 132 acres of such land, and the rate sanctioned is Rs. 10 per acre from the fourth year of cultivation as in Kalimpong. The total rent on the 11,078 acres assessed was Rs. 7,693-12. But two of the mahals, viz. Hoomlingding and Mangwa, with a total jama of Rs. 2,270-5, are to be settled at half rates with Raja Tenduk Palgar of Kurmi from the 1st April 1894. Adding Rs. 127, the income to be derived from three plots of thatching grass, the total assessment under the new settlement will amount to Rs. 7,820-12 against Rs. 4,213 under the existing settlement. The net revenue payable to Government will be Rs. 6,079-5-6 as shown in the margin.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total rent	7,693	12	0
Miscellaneous income	127	0	0
	7,820	12	0
Deduct column 17 of Appendix III ...	1,135	2	6
	6,685	9	6
Deduct—			
(1) Mandal's commission (column 3, Appendix VIII)	549	3	0
(2) Concessions to certain mandals (column 16, Appendix III) ...	57	1	0
	6,079	5	6

6. The expenditure incurred in completing the operations amounts to Rs. 6,812-3-8, divided as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On measurement	3,532	7	3
On settlement	3,279	12	5
	6,812	3	8

The total area measured being 15,033 acres, the total cost per acre amounts to seven annas and three pies.

7. The total number of holdings is 2,486, comprising a total area of 11,078 acres, which includes 132 acres of cardamum land and 905 acres of uncultivated land recently settled. The average area of each holding is therefore about 5 acres; but, as the total number of households is 1,211, the average area held by each household is about 9 acres. With the exception of the lands, amounting to 123 acres, to be held rent-free by certain mandals for whom the ordinary commission would not be sufficient, there are no rent-free holdings in these mahals.

8. The Assistant Settlement Officer gives the following areas as approximately representing the areas under different crops:—

Crops.	Area in acres.
Bhutta or Indian-corn	6,859·85
Wheat	815 7
Mustard	302·16
Phaphar or buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*) ...	537·02
Marwa (*Eleusine corocana*)	1,372 31
Paddy	93 63
Potato	43·06
Tea	8·51
Peas	7·14
Orange trees	·56
Cardamum	132·2
	10,1 2·14

The total area under cultivation has thus increased by nearly 36 per cent. since the time of the last settlement, when only 7,508 acres were cultivated.

The estimated average outturn and net profit per acre of some of the crops grown are as follows:—

Outturn.		Profit per acre.
Bhutta (Indian-corn)	from 3 to 8 maunds	From Rs. 2 to Rs. 12
Marwa (*Eleusine corocana*) ...	„ 2 to 4 „	„ „ Nil to „ 5
Phaphar or buckwheat	„ 2½ to 3½ „	„ „ 2-4 to „ 4-4
Wheat ...	„ 1½ to 2½ „	„ „ 1-8 to „ 6-8
Mustard ...	„ 1 to 1½ „	„ Annas 6 to „ 2-6
Paddy ...	„ 4 to 6 „	„ Rs. 1-8 to „ 5-8

The greater part of the land is under Indian-corn which yields the highest profit. The condition of the raiyats is described as fair. Those who have large holdings are well off, while those with smaller holdings supplement their income by working as coolies on the adjoining tea gardens. The Bhutia tenants deal in pigs and make a little by trading at spare times. There can be no room for doubt that the raiyats of these khas mahals are well able to pay the moderate rents assessed.

9. The existing leases provide for the payment of rent in two instalments in June and December; but *bhutta* (Indian-corn) which is the staple product is harvested in August, and marwa, the next most important crop, in December, and in practice the raiyats generally pay in December. The Lieutenant-Governor approves therefore of the proposal of the Assistant Settlement Officer that, as sanctioned for Kalimpong, the 15th December should be fixed as the date by which the raiyats should pay in their rents, and the 15th January as the date on which the mandals should pay the Government revenue to the Tahsildar.

10. As regards the term of the settlement, the Commissioner is of opinion that on account of the considerable increase in the assessment, the settlement should be concluded for twenty years. Having regard to orders recently received from the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept this recommendation. His Honour is of opinion that the terms of the leases in the different mahals should be so fixed that they may all fall in on the 31st March 1906 A.D.

11. As regards the maintenance of the settlement records, the Settlement Officer proposes that, as in the Kalimpong Government estate, the Deputy Commissioner himself should correct the entries in the record on tour in November each year. As regards the Kalimpong estate, this system was

sanctioned as a temporary measure, and has since been modified. The Lieutenant-Governor will await a further report embodying the views of the present Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling and the recommendations of the Commissioner as to the most suitable system for adoption in the West Tista khas mahals.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to Mr. R. M. Waller, Settlement Officer, and Babu Bijoy Krishna Bose, Assistant Settlement Officer, who have effected this settlement in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

[*The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.*]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The Examination usually takes place in June of each year.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1894 there will be six * appointments offered for competition.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements :—

(*a*) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.

(*b*) An applicant must send † to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete,—

(1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.

(*c*) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board ‡ at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

(*d*) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical axamination and the physical test will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners § in the following subjects ‖ (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows :—

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.¶	Marks.	
1. Mathematics (lower), *viz.*, Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI.; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
2. English composition	1,000	
3. German (400 for colloquial)	2,000	

* Probably the number of appointments will not exceed six annually, for some years to come.

† There is no form of application; the documents specified in clauses (1) and (2) should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

‡ With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points :—

1. A week constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

§ A fee of 4*l.* is required. which can be paid by means of a stamp of that amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates the day before the examination.

‖ Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

¶ Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.*

	Marks.	
4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, the examination will be partly practical.
5. French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
6. Latin	2,000	
7. Greek	2,000	
8. English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1727 to the year 1788 for the examination of 1894	2,000	
9. Botany, *viz.*, the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants .	2,000	
10. Chemistry, *viz.*, the elements of Inorganic Chemistry .	2,000	
11. Physics. Elementry properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound	2,000	
12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses . . .	2,000	

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

13. Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14. Geometrical Drawing	300	

(*e*) From the competitors who attain the above-mentioned minima of marks in obligatory subjects, and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects, the Secretary of State will select candidates, in order of merit, as probationers to enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(*f*) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into nine terms. During eight terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during one term (the sixth), which may last for four or five months, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions will also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations. The cost of all such tours or excursions is borne by the Secretary of State (see paragraph 9).

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer, except at the end of the visit to the Continent when the vacation will be shorter.

7. A charge of 61*l.* is made for each term except the sixth; for that term the charge is 90*l.* for each student, the duration of the term being longer and the cost of students in the Continental forests being higher than for any other term: the amounts must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of 5*l.* is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, etc., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion 66*l.*

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing up to a cost of 2*s.* a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the maximum expenditure on such account being 10*s.* per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, etc.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

* Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

10. The prescribed course of study at present comprises the following subjects:—

I.—*Auxiliary Subjects.*

1. Geometrical Drawing.
2. Freehand Drawing.
3. Surveying.
4. Forest Engineering.
5. Accounts.
6. German.
7. Mechanics.
8. Physics.
9. Chemistry.
10. Geology and Mineralogy.
11. Entomology.
12. Botany.
13. Drill and Gymnastics.

II.—*Forestry*, Theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the forest tour, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed before leaving the College to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, after consulting the President of the College and the Principal Professor of Forestry, to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service. The distribution will be made on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of R350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of R250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the service for the time being. The more favourable pension rules have recently been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, who are thus placed on an equality with Public Works officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College. Any Forest officer, who has rendered not less than three years' approved service at head of his department, has also been made eligible for an extra pension of R1,000 per annum. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules, however, are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India Office List," or the "India List," published respectively by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, and Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S. W., either of which can be procured through any bookseller.

* For details *see* Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

18. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

General Rules.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress, under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS

Showing the extent and character of the Forest Examination.

In a letter addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject of the examinations for admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal

Military College, Sandhurst, the Director General of Military Education observes:—"The main object to be borne in mind with reference to the Entrance Examination is to secure a youth who has had a thoroughly well-grounded liberal education as an English gentleman. Any curriculum which renders those who are unsuccessful unfit for other professions is greatly to be deprecated." The Regulations for the Forest Examination, which follow the lines of the Sandhurst Examination, are intended to provide a test that the candidates have received such an education as is indicated in these words. By these Regulations certain of the subjects specified are prescribed as obligatory for all competors, while, in the choice of the subjects described as optional, allowance is made for varieties of taste and inclination in each candidate. In view of the influence which the Regulations must necessarily exercise on the education of candidates for admission to the public service, the Civil Service Commissioners deem it expedient to specify, with more fulness than in the Regulations themselves, the character of the examination which the candidates will be called upon to undorgo.

CLASS I.

(OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.)

Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the Regulations.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the knowledge of pronunciation will be tested by dictation and the *vivâ voce* examination. The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors (Schiller, Lessing, Alexander v. Humboldt, Ranke, etc.); and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest.

CLASS II.

(OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.)

Higher Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the Regulations.

Latin.—Passages will be set for translation into English selected from the authors usually read in schools. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken from standard authors (Corneille, Madame de Sévigné, Guizot, Taine, etc.), and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, etc. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
	Ajmere.
Punjab.	Andamans.
Central Provinces.	Hyderabad.
Burma.	

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan; and that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

SILK EXPERIMENTS AT ALIPORE.

The following correspondence is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1156Agri., dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1894.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.,
To—R. A. LYALL, Esq., on behalf of the Silk Committee.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 468, dated the 26th February 1894, with enclosure, stating that Rao Jogendra Narayan Roy of Lalgola, in the district of Murshidabad, has contributed Rs. 1,200 in addition to a similar donation which he made last year in aid of the silk experiments which are now being carried on at Alipore in the 24-Parganas, and suggesting that his liberality should be acknowledged by Government in a suitable way.

2. In reply, I am to request the Silk Committee to be so good as to convey to Rao Jogendra Narayan Roy the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberal contributions for the encouragement of the silk industry. I am to add that the correspondence on the subject will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 468, dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1894.

From—R. A. LYALL, Esq., on behalf of the Silk Committee,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to the Silk Committee's letter to you, dated 5th June 1893, No. 1634 (copy of which I enclose for convenience of reference), I have been requested by the Committee to inform you that Rao Jogendra Narayan Roy of Lalgola, Murshidabad, has again forwarded to them a donation of Rs. 1,200 towards the silk experiments now being carried on at Alipore.

This further instance of liberality on the part of the Rao may, the Committee venture to hope, be considered worthy of some notice on the part of Government, the more so, that his action is entirely voluntary. The Committee did not even know the name of the Rao when his first donation was forwarded.

No. 1634, dated Calcutta, the 5th June 1893.

From—The Members of the Silk Committee,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

ON behalf of the Silk Committee, we beg to bring to the notice of Government the very liberal action of Rao Jogendra Narayan Ray of Lalgola, Murshidabad.

This gentleman having, we presume, heard of the efforts of the Silk Committee to improve the breed of cocoons in Bengal, voluntarily presented the Committee with Rs. 1,200 last year, and has promised a similar donation in the current year.

It is very encouraging to find that the great importance of the possible results of the Silk Committee's work is realised by the abovenamed gentleman. We believe that few *do* realise what an incalculable benefit to the population of the silk districts, and to the silk trade of Bengal, the result of the experiments now being made would be, if brought to a successful issue, and the Committee therefore think it right to bring to the notice of Government this instance of intelligent liberality on the part of Rao Jogendra Narayan Roy.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government, during the week ending the 3rd March, 1894.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
Burdwan Divn.			
1	Burdwan Mar. 3, '94 Kalna ... Katwa ... Raniganj ...	Nil 0·05 Nil 0·06	Weather—seasonable. Crops on the ground in good condition. Sugarcane being pressed and *rabi* being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Burdwan ... ... 13 to 16 Kalna ... ... 10 to 16 Katwa ... ... 14$\frac{1}{16}$ Raniganj ... ... 15½ per rupee.
2	Birbhum „ 3, '94 Rampur Hát ...	Nil 0·58	Weather—warm in day. *Rabi* crops doing fairly. Sugarcane being pressed, but the crop is poor. Common rice 12 to 17 seers per rupee.
3	Bankura „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—warm but cloudy at times. The late showers have facilitated the cultivation of *til* (gingelly) which is going on vigorously in parts of the district. Harvesting of sugarcane and wheat is going on all over the district. The vegetables on the ground were much benefited by the late rainfall. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 18¼ Vishnupur ... ... 17½ per rupee.
4	Midnapore „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—cloudy and occasional showers amounting to 1·29 in the Contai subdivision. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 16 Contai ... ... 16 Ghatal ... ... 14 to 15 per rupee.
5	Hooghly „ 3, '94 Serampore ... Jahanabad ...	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—rather hot for the season. *Rabi* being harvested and giving a good outturn. Sugarcane being pressed. Hot-weather vegetables under cultivation. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 11 to 12 Serampore ... ... 11½ to 14 Jahanabad ... ... 13 to 16½ per rupee.
6	Howrah „ 3, '94 Ulubaria ...	Nil 0·07	Weather—rather warm at this time of the year. Harvesting of *khesari* crop nearly finished. The little rain that has fallen has done some good to the *boro* crop, but more rain is wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.
Presidency Divn.			
7	24-Parganas „ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Ploughing for the *aus* crop has begun. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at— Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 10 to 14 0 Barasat ... ... 11 14 Diamond Harbour ... ... 13 2 Basirhat ... ... 14 8 per rupee.
8	Nadia „ 3, '94 Kushtia ... Meherpur ... Ranaghat ...	Nil 2·18 0·38 Nil	Weather—getting hot. Outturn of *rabi* crops throughout the district 8 annas. Preparation of lands for *bhadoi* crops and sowing of paddy proceeding. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.
9	Murshidabad „ 3, '94	0·03	Weather—seasonable. Prospect of *rabi* crops not good. Harvesting of *matar*, *masur* and mustard going on. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.
10	Jessore „ 3, '94 Jhenida ... Magura ... Narail ... Bangaon ...	Nil 0·07 1·80 0·32 Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy. Rain badly wanted in all subdivisions except Magura where the recent rainfall has benefited the *china* and will facilitate ploughing. Harvesting of *rabi* crops still going on; prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient in all subdivisions except Jhenida, where the former is reported to be insufficient and the latter somewhat scarce. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 13 Jhenida ... ... 11¼ Magura ... ... 11½ Narail ... ... 11$\frac{7}{16}$ Bangaon ... ... 11 to 13 per rupee.
11	Khulna „ 3, '94 Bagerhat ... Satkhira ...	1·09 0·18 1·02	Weather—hot and cloudy. Transplanting of *boro* rice going on. *Rabi* is being still harvested. The heavy showers in Sadar and Satkhira are said to have done great good. Bagerhat wants more rain very much. Common rice sells at from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

	No.	District and date of return.		Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—*concld.*					
RAJSHAHI DIVN.	12	Rajshahi Nator Naugaon	Mar. 3, '94	Nil 0·25 0·25	Weather—normal, getting hot rapidly. The cold-weather crops are giving a fair outturn. Lands are being prepared for *aus, boro* and *aman* rice. The rain that fell during the week has done good, but more is wanted. There is no cattle-disease. Fodder and water-supply ample. Rice is selling at from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.
	13	Dinajpur Thakurgaon	„ 3, '94 ...	0·18 0·14	Weather—cool and cloudy at times. The little rain has done much good to the standing crops and helped ploughing of lands for *bhadoi* crops. Pressing of sugarcane is still going on. Prices stationary at Sadar, but going up a little at Thakurgaon. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and drinking water ample.
	14	Jalpaiguri	„ 3, '94	0·81	Weather—cold and cloudy. Recent rain has done some injury to the *rabi* crops. Lands are being prepared for jute and *bhadoi* rice. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 13 } per rupee. Alipur ... ... 12 } No want of fodder and water.
	15	Darjeeling Siliguri	„ 3, '94 ...	0·91 0 91	Weather—wet and cold. *In the hills* :—Wheat and barley coming to perfection and will soon be harvested. Lands being prepared for Indian-corn. Potatoes being planted. *In the Terai* :—Harvesting of mustard finished. Rain has helped the ploughing of lands. Prices of coarse rice :— Srs. Hills ... ... 8 to 11 } per rupee. Terai ... ... 12 to 14 }
	16	Rangpur Gaibanda Nilphamari Kurigaon	„ 3, '94	0·09 0·22 0·7 0·13	Weather—cloudy and dull. Outturn of tobacco 16 annas. Lands are ready for sowing. More rain is required. Price of rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
	17	Bogra Sherpur Naukhila	„ 3, '94	0·28 0·10 0·43	Weather—cloudy. The outturn of *rabi* is estimated to be poor. Preparation of land for *aus* and jute still going on. Price of rice stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.
	18	Pabna	„ 3, '94	0·06	Weather—seasonable and cloudy. More rain fell during the week, still more is wanted. Price of common rice ranges from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-8 per maund at Sirajganj and 11¼ seers per rupee at Sadar. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
DACCA DIVN.	19	Dacca	„ 3, '94	2·22	Weather—days hot, nights cool; sometimes cloudy and rainy. Prospects of standing crops fair. Recent rain has done much good to the crops. Common rice selling at from 8 to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder available. No cattle-disease.
	20	Mymensingh	„ 3, '94	0·68	Weather—warm in day time. Prospects of crops have improved owing to the recent rain. Common rice selling at 10 seers per rupee. Supply of fodder and water sufficient except in the Kishorganj subdivision, where want of good drinking water is felt.
	21	Faridpur Goalundo Madaripur	.. 3, '94	1 82 1·22 0·61	Weather—seasonable. Recent rain has done much good to the standing crops. Lands are being cultivated for sowing of early paddy. Common rice sells at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 11½ } Goalundo ... ... 12 } per rupee. Madaripur ... ... 12 } No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water available. No want of water for drinking and domestic purposes.
	22	Backergunge	„ 3, '94	3·86	Weather—rainy and cloudy with occasional breaks of sunshine. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. There is no want of water for drinking and domestic purposes.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Tippera	„ 3, '94	3·38	Heavy showers. The rain is reported to have done much good to the standing crops and will facilitate the cultivation of paddy lands. Rice selling at from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	24	Noakhali	„ 3, '94	8·98	Weather—rainy and cloudy. Heavy rain accompanied with hail in some parts of the district has damaged the *rabi* crops that are approaching maturity; otherwise it will be of great help to agricultural operations generally. No cattle-disease. Price of rice stationary.
	25	Chittagong	„ 3, '94	4·39	Weather—cloudy and unsettled. Prospects of standing crops fair, but some damage is done by recent rain and hail-storm. Prices steady. Fodder and water sufficient.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.			
26	Patna Mar. 3, '94 Barh ... Bihar ... Dinapore ...	0·20 Nil Nil 0·08	Weather—getting hot. Wheat and barley are ripening, other spring crops are being harvested. Opium extraction is in progress. There has been no great loss to opium by rain up to 28th ultimo, and no report of the effect of the rain on 1st and 2nd instant has yet been received. Common rice sells at— Srs. Sadar ... ... 17 } Barh ... ... 15 } per rupee. Bihar ... ... 19 } Dinapore ... ... 16 }
27	Gaya .. 3, '94 Jahanabad ... Aurangabad ... Nawada ..	0·01 0·02 Nil 0·04	Weather—getting warm, but cloudy at times, with little wind. Harvesting of *rabi* crops and pressing of sugarcane going on. The extraction of opium continues. The weather has been reported to be hazy and unfavourable for lancing operations. Prices of rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 14 } Jahanabad ... ... 16¼ } per rupee. Aurangabad ... ... 18 } Nawada ... ... 20 } Fodder and water-supply ample.
28	Shahabad „ 3, '94 Buxar ... Bhabhua ... Sasaram ...	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Weather—cloudy. West winds have set in. Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues. Wheat and other cereals promise 12 to 14 annas outturn. Prospects of poppy are not favourable owing to blight and unsettled weather.
29	Saran „ 3, '94 Siwan ...	0·16 0·22	Weather—cloudy off and on. Crops good and being harvested. Poppy rather injured by moist atmosphere. Fodder and water plentiful. Prices of common rice :— Srs. c. Chapra ... ... 14 8 } Siwan ... ... 13 8 } per rupee. Gopalganj ... ... 14 9 }
30	Champaran „ 3, '94	0·07	Weather—days getting warmer, cloudy towards the end of the week. State and prospects of standing crops continue good. *Rabi* in ear. Collection of opium in progress; yield good. Prices stationary.
31	Muzaffarpur „ 3, '94 Hajipur ...	0·07 0·10	Weather—cloudy at times with unsettled winds. The recent rain has slightly affected the standing crops. Blight has occurred in places. Health of cattle on the whole good. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	Darbhanga .. 3, '94 Madhubani ...	0·17 0·16	Weather—cloudy in the latter part of the week. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. The rainfall of the week will injure *rahar* and mango which are in flower. Poppy plant is progressing favourably, and lancing started in places. Late heavy rain may have done some injury to the crop. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices slightly rising.
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
33	Monghyr „ 3, '94 Begusarai ... Jamui ...	0·18 0·19 0·05	Weather—cloudy and warm. All the standing crops including wheat, barley, linseed and other oil-seeds, are doing good. Indigo is being sown in some parts. The Subdivisional Officer of Begusarai reports that out of 9 cattle attacked with small-pox during the previous week, 6 died and 3 were cured. No cattle-disease elsewhere. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :— Srs. Sadar ... ... 12 to 17 } Begusarai ... ... 14½ } per rupee. Jamui ... ... 15 }
34	Bhagalpur .. 3, '94 Banka ... Madhipura ... Supaul ...	0·14 Nil 0·06 0·18	Weather—cloudy and fairly cool. Standing crops doing well. Outturn of wheat and linseed will be at least 12 annas. Price of common rice 16 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.
35	Purnea „ 3, '94 Kishanganj ... Araria ...	0·07 0·22 0·14	Weather—hot; days cloudy; mornings and evenings cool. Slight rain fell in the district with hail at Kishanganj, where injury to tobacco has been caused to a slight extent. Threshing of mustard and manufacture of molasses still going on. Ploughing for *bhadoi* continues and state of other standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of rice— Srs. Araria ... ... 17 } Kishanganj ... ... 15 } per rupee. Sadar ... ... 19 }

No.	District and date of return.		Rainfall at Sadar Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BIHAR—*concld.*				
Bhagalpur Divn.—concld.				
36	Malda	Mar. 3, '94	0·20	Weather—getting warm; occasionally cloudy with slight rain. Transplanting of *boro* rice still continues. Condition of *rabi* crops does not appear to be good for want of rain. Common rice selling at from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.
	Shibganj	...	0·13	
	Gazole	...	0·12	
37	Sonthal Parganas	„ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—hot. *Rabi* crops doing well. Mango trees in blossom. *Mohua* crop coming on well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of rice 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
	Deoghur	...	0·10	
	Jamtara	...	0·01	
	Pakur	...	Nil	
	Rajmahal	...	0·19	
ORISSA.				
Orissa Divn.				
38	Cuttack	„ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—warm. Crops on the ground doing well. Average price of common rice at— Srs. c. Srs. c. Sadar ... ... 10 8 to 16 7 } Jajpur ... ... 14 8 to 17 2 } per rupee. Kendrapara ... 14 8 to 18 6 } Banki ... ... 17 11 }
39	Balasore	„ 3, '94	0·04	Weather—getting warmer daily. There are few crops on the ground except *dalua* (spring) rice which is doing well. Rain much wanted for ploughing. Prices of coarse rice:— Srs. Balasore ... ... 18 } per rupee. Bhadrak ... ... 20 }
40	Puri	„ 1, '94	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* rice is still being harvested. *Dalua* rice promises well. Prospects of miscellaneous crops good. Cattle-disease reported from the interior. Price of rice stationary.
CHOTA NAGPUR.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpur Divn.				
41	Hazaribagh	Mar. 3, '94	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy. *Rabi* crops fairly good. Sugarcane fields being ploughed. Common rice selling at from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
	Giridi	...	Nil	
42	Lohardaga	„ 3, '94	0·19	Weather—cloudy. Ploughing commenced. Prospect of wheat and barley continues good. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water plentiful.
43	Palamau	„ 2, '94	0·01	Weather—cloudy off and on; getting warm. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Mango crop promising. *Mohua* in blossom. Prices of rice vary from 12 to 17 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Gurwa thana. Water and fodder sufficient.
44	Manbhum	„ 3, '94	Nil	Weather—getting rapidly warm. Outturn of cold-weather crops about 12 annas. Prospect of mango indifferent. Rice selling at from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
	Gobindpur	...	0·34	
45	Singhbhum	„ 2, '94	0·05	The weather is still unsettled. A heavy fall of hail is reported from Ghatsilla thana. Gram, *masuri*, cotton, linseed and *rahar* are being harvested; outturn expected from most parts is from 12 to 16 annas and in Bahragora and Kolhan about 8 annas. Price of rice varies from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease has done much damage in East Kolhan.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA; REVENUE DEPT.,
The 6th March, 1894.

PRICES-CURRENT (*retail*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Jowar or Cholum Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																	
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ..	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	10 4	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	9 12	9 12	10 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	15 12	15 12	14 4	..	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	16 4	16 3	11 8	...	...	...	12 10	12 8	10 0	16 1	16 0	10 12	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 0	10 0	15 10	15 5	12 12	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly ...	14 5	14 5	11 0	20 8	20 8	11 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 6	9 6	12 8	12 10	11 6	...	...	...
Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas ...	13 8	13 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 12	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	8	Calcutta	13 0	13 3	11 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 3
	9	Nadia ..	19 6	16 0	15 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 12	13 1	12 12	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...
	11	Jessore ..	10 4	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	11 4	11 0	12 12	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division.	13	Rajshahi ...	16 8	16 8	10 8	22	21 0	...	12 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	12 12	12 0	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur ...	11 0	11 0	10 12	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri ..	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur ..	13 0	13 0	10 13	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 9	13 4	13 14	12 8	...	...	...
	18	Bogra ...	13 8	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 15	9 12	13 8	14 4	13 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ..	18 0	18 12	13 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 6	12 0	12 2	.	...	...
Dacca Division.	20	Dacca ..	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur ...	16 0	16 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 0	10 10	12 8	..	.	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 10$\frac{3}{4}$ seers, and Raniganj 10 seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers, Tamluk 10$\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore (a tBhadreswar) 10$\frac{1}{4}$ seers, Jahanabad not reported.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla Hát 10 seers 10$\frac{2}{3}$ chitaks, Baduria 10$\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Barasat and Magra Hát not reported.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) not reported, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 10$\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Ranaghat not reported
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:— Jangipur 10$\frac{1}{4}$ seers and Kandi 10 seers.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers, Magura not reported, Narail 9$\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 11 chitaks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Penniectum typhoideum.*) Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
15	12	16	0	...		...		...		...	
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...		...		...		...		...		...	
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...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		13	0	13	0	11	0
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*)						Gram, Chaña, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)					
Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...		...		...		18	0	18	0	16	4
...		...		...		16	8	16	8	13	8
...		...		...		17	8	17	0	13	8
...		...		...		16	0	16	0	14	4
...		...		...		15	0	15	0	12	8
...		...		...		...		...		...	
8	0	8	0	6	0	20	0	21	0	16	0
8	0	8	3	...		15	0	15	4	12	4
...		...		...		22	13½	22	13½	16	14
...		...		...		20	0	20	0	16	0
...		...		...		13	4	15	0	14	0
...		...		...		12	8	11	0	9	0
...		...		...		24	0	21	0	15	0
...		...		...		13	0	13	0	12	0
...		...		...		16	0	15	0	13	0
...		...		...		12	0	12	0	10	0
...		...		...		17	0	18	0	12	8
		...		...		15	0	15	15	10	14
...		...		...		17	0	17	0	12	12
...		...		...		17	0	17	0	...	
...		...		...		12	8	12	8	11	8
...		...		...		11	0	11	0	12	0
...		...		...		...		...		...	

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 28th February, 1894.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*) Present return.	Indian-corn: Next preceding return.	Indian-corn: Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*) Present return.	Arhar: Next preceding return.	Arhar: Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood: Next preceding return.	Firewood: Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt: Next preceding return.	Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Wholesale salt: Next preceding return.	Wholesale salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 8 [A]	10 8	11 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 6	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0 [B]	11 0	10 12	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 12 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 2 [C]	10 2	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 4 [D]	10 4	11 7	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 7 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	18 4 / 12 8	18 4 / Dal. 12 8	... / 11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0 [E]	10 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 6 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 10	11 8	10 10	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0 [F]	10 0	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Howrah.	6	
16 0	16 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8 [G]	10 8	11 0	3 9 6	3 9 6	3 4 6	24-Parganas	7	Presidency Division.
21 0	21 6	18 4	19 6	19 6	12 5	94 0	94 0	93 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	18 8	20 0	22 1	128 0	128 0	128 0	9 1 [H]	9 1	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8 [I]	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0 [J]	10 0	9 14	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0 [K]	9 0	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	21 3	19 0	18 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0 [L]	9 0	9 9	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Dinajpur.	14	
16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0 [M]	9 0	10 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
20 0	20 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 [N]	8 0	8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	70 0	70 0	80 0	9 0 [O]	9 0	9 9	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 10	9 15	4 5 4	4 4 0	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	20 10	20 4	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12 [P]	9 12	10 8	3 13 6	3 14 9	3 8 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0 [Q]	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0 [R]	8 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 0 [S]	9 0	10 12	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	82 0	10 0 [T]	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	Backergunge.	23	

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 9 seers 14½ chitaks.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 8 seers 11 chitaks.
M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Silliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigaon 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda not reported.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Q In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers 5 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim Hát 10 seers 5 chitaks, Munshirhát 10 seers 5 chitaks.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jamalpur 8 seers, Netrakona 8 seers, Kishorganj 8 seers, and Kagmari 10 seers.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 9½ seers and Goalundo 10 seers.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Patuakhali 9 seers, Bhola 8 seers, and Pirojpur 8 seers.